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PRICE TWO CENTS

ATWOOD IN NEW YORK AFTER CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT FROM BOSTON

Leaving New London at 7:30 a. m., Aviator and Mechanician Sail Over Manhattan Two Hours Later

TRIP OF 130 MILES

Total Distance Covered Since Departure From Squantum Estimated at Between 265 and 270 Miles

COURSE TAKEN BY ATWOOD
7:30 a. m.—Left New London.
8:15 a. m.—Passed New Haven, 51 miles.
8:25 a. m.—Passed Bridgeport, 58 miles.
8:40 a. m.—Passed Norwalk, 82 miles.
8:56 a. m.—Passed Stamford, 92 miles.
9:15 a. m.—Passed Larchmont, 107 miles.
9:30 a. m.—Alighted at Long Island City for sandwiches and gasoline.
10:25 a. m.—Landed at Governors island, New York harbor, 130 miles.

NEW YORK—Lower Manhattan, the skyscraper district of New York, was crowded with spectators today when Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, whirled gaily over this part of the city in his Burgess-Wright biplane and circled the Singer building tower.

Atwood was completing a flight from Boston to New York, a distance of 232 miles by rail, leaving New London at 7:30 o'clock this morning. He reached lower Manhattan at 10:20 a. m., and after a few minutes' flight over the skyscraper district, the first time any aviator had ever accomplished such a feat, Atwood shot away to Governors island and landed on the parade ground at 10:25 o'clock.

It is reported that Atwood will make the return trip from New York to Boston late this afternoon.

In his flight Atwood carried a mechanician. While over New York he traveled in leisurely fashion, circling and maneuvering for the crowds that had gathered on the tops of buildings and in the streets. Atwood estimated that he flew about the same distance as yesterday in his trip from Boston to the boat races at New London. This, he says, was 135 miles and establishes a new American cross-country record.

Atwood's only stop en route was at Long Island City, where he and his mechanician, Fleet, took aboard a half dozen sandwiches and filled the tank of the machine with gasoline.

Thousands watched Atwood as he flew down the East river, the big yellow machine gliding in the sunlight, easily attracting the eye. The aviator dipped under the flag that fluttered from the flagstaff of the Singer tower. It looked as though his machine were toppling.

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GOVERNOR SIGNS CHARTER BILL

The Lawrence charter bill, giving the voters of that city the opportunity to choose one of three forms of municipal government, has been signed by Governor Foss.

The bill provides that at the city election this fall the voters shall determine whether the charter with government by a mayor, council and board of aldermen shall be retained or a government by a mayor and single council of nine or government by a commission of five shall be substituted.

The recall and abolition of party designations at municipal elections are also provided for.

REPORT FAVORS PLAN OF GOV. FOSS FOR INCOME TAX

Favorable reports on Governor Foss' proposition for a state income tax and for taxation of forest lands were formally made in the Senate today on behalf of the committees on constitutional amendments and taxation sitting jointly.

The joint committee voted that it should be left to the Governor to decide in which branch his measure should be reported. The disposition of a bill is always optional with a committee although precedent seems to favor reporting a bill back into the branch from which it came. All the proposed amendments came from the House.

It is said that there are enough votes in the Senate to pass the resolve. Under the provision which governs a constitutional amendment a two-thirds vote is needed in the House while only a majority vote is required in the upper branch. Hence the proponents of the resolve feel that with the endorsement of the Senate, which is more than likely, the chances of the resolve in the lower branch will be greatly strengthened.

VOTE ON RECIPROCITY BEFORE END OF JULY SEEMS ASSURED NOW

WASHINGTON—It is agreed on all sides today that the Senate is likely to vote before the end of the month on the reciprocity bill.

When the Senate adjourned after three hours of anti-reciprocity speechmaking by Senators Gamble and Cummins on Friday, there was an understanding that there would be no further effort at legislation until after July 4.

The most formidable speech still to be made is that of Senator La Follette. He will present his long promised tariff amendments to the reciprocity bill, and will talk for three or four days.

The only speeches promised in support of the reciprocity bill will be made by Senators Stone of Missouri and Burton of Ohio. Senator Cummins, who has had the floor parts of the last three days, announced that he would conclude his attack on the bill Wednesday, and that he would like to have his series of amendments enlarging the free list on Canadian products voted upon on Thursday.

Sensors Simmons of North Carolina and Shively of Indiana, Democrats, protested that there had been no opportunity thus far for any one to discuss the Cummins amendments except the Iowa senator himself. Mr. Cummins withdrew his request for a vote.

Urging other tariff legislation and the Arizona-New Mexico statehood bill, Senator Brewster of Kansas, insurgent, said he did not want the impression created that the Senate had nothing to act upon but the reciprocity bill.

PRESIDENT TAFT SEES RECIPROCITY HELP TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE

WASHINGTON—The Canadian reciprocity issue, now being fought out in the Senate, is the outgrowth of tariff revision two years ago, and at the same time it is the logical outcropping of the policy in favor of universal peace.

The President wanted to make a beginning in the direction of lower tariff levels than were established in the Payne-Aldrich law, and also he wanted to bind Canada so closely to the United States by bonds of common interest as to make it impossible to raise the question of whether the two countries

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WEST END STOCKHOLDERS URGED TO DECLARE FOR CONSOLIDATION

Efforts Put Forth to Secure Open Indorsement of Proposed Merger on Seven Per Cent Basis

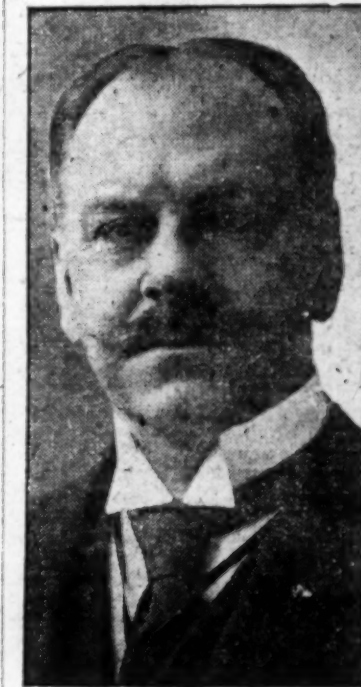
Efforts are being made today by friends of Governor Foss to get several large stockholders of the West End Street Railway Company to openly declare that they will accept a consolidation of their road with the Elevated on a 7 per cent basis. If this can be obtained Governor Foss is said to believe that the smaller stockholders will fall in line and an agreement will be reached by which the consolidation bill will pass this year's Legislature and be accepted by both the Elevated and West End roads.

Several prominent legislators are working with the Governor to secure the desired statement from the large holders of West End stock. It was said today at the State House that to date none of these holders of large blocks of stock have yielded in their desire for a 7 per cent dividend.

Gen. William A. Bancroft, president of the Boston Elevated railway, desires consolidation. At a committee hearing he testified:

"The Elevated has no desire to pay more for the West End than it has to. It is a plain business proposition. The Elevated believes that it is much better to take over the West End property on an 8 per cent basis for the second preferred stock than to further delay consolidation. If it is a good proposition for the Elevated it is equally so for the public. The question is not what the purchasers or the public, who stand in very much the same shoes as the purchasers, think the West End ought to do. The question is what is best to be done."

President of Boston Elevated Who Favors West End Consolidation



(Photo by Chickering) GEN. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT

"The West End stockholders are sincere in their belief that they are fairly entitled to 8 per cent. There is no evidence or suggestion that they are using their position to obtain anything which they believe to be unreasonable, nor

Governor Foss Interested in Movement to Get Acceptable Bill Through the Present Legislature

can it be said that their claim is unreasonable from their point of view."

Senator Frank P. Bennett, Jr., chairman of the legislative committee on street railways said today that there is one influence which appears to be working to secure an agreement by the West End stockholders to the 7 per cent rate. It is apprehension that the Legislature of 1912 may be angered because the stockholders have blocked the pending legislation and may resort to the right of eminent domain in forcing a consolidation which may not be as advantageous to the West End interests as the present consolidation plan.

Mr. Bennett said that personally he believed that a lease on the 7½ per cent basis would be as economical from a public standpoint as a consolidation with 7 per cent, since in the latter case the matter would be closed for all time, the Elevated and West End would constitute one powerful factor which the public at a later date might not be able to control as they do now with the two corporations separated.

Relative to the second bill, providing for the construction of the Boylston street subway, the Dorchester tunnel and the extension of the East Boston tunnel to Lynde street in the West End, Senator Bennett said that there appears to be no complaint as to its provision. As far as he knows the bill is satisfactory to the public and all parties interested, and the measure is ready to go before the Legislature when a satisfactory agreement shall be reached relative to the consolidation bill.

SENATE REJECTS MEASURE FOR TAX ON STOCK TRANSFERS

Without an objection the Senate today rejected the stock transfer bill, providing for a two-cent tax on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof on all sales, deliveries and transfers of stock.

The rejection came as a surprise about the State House corridors as the bill passed the House with but little opposition. The bill was introduced by Representative Barlow of Lowell.

At the hearing by the committee on taxation no one appeared in opposition, but it is understood that opponents of the measure had quietly worked to secure its defeat since.

It was estimated that the bill would secure an additional revenue of about \$500,000 for the state if it had gone into effect. A similar law is in existence in New York state, and is said to work satisfactorily.

The bill providing for a commission to investigate the matter of conciliation and arbitration in the commonwealth was passed to be engrossed without debate in the Senate today.

On motion of Senator Greenwood the bill to increase the salaries of the members of the Legislature from \$750 to \$1000 beginning with 1912 was postponed in the Senate today to next Wednesday.

HOUSE MEETS TWO MINUTES

The House of Representatives held the shortest session on record today, exactly two minutes elapsing between the first and final falls of the speaker's gavel.

Representative Tufts of Waltham was recognized to make a motion that when the House adjourned it be to meet on Wednesday at 1 p. m. This motion was adopted and Representative Tufts immediately moved that the House adjourn.

PARTY ENROLMENT STANDS IN SPITE OF DIRECT NOMINATIONS

Albert P. Langtry, secretary of state, announced today that he has received an official opinion from James M. Swift, attorney general, in which it is held that the party enrolment in cities and towns which have adopted the Luce joint caucus act still stands, regardless of the passage of the direct nominations law.

The attorney general also holds that the secretary of state must consider the Democratic progressives as a party, having at the preceding election cast 3 per cent of the total vote for Governor.

In the opinion of Mr. Swift, a man may be the candidate of more than one political party under the new law as heretofore.

SENATE POSTPONES RECONSIDERATION OF THE TEACHERS' BILL

On motion of Senator Newhall of Lynn the Senate postponed reconsideration today of the Boston elementary school teachers' bill to Thursday.

The plan is to recommit the measure to the committee on cities that it may be amended so as to meet with the approval of Governor Foss, who, according to some of the Senate members, has given notice that he will veto the bill in its present form.

The bill is the same as the original elementary teachers bill which was

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STRIKE ENDING, THE CUNARD LINE IN LEAD FOR PEACE

LIVERPOOL—"The whole strike" will be settled not later than next Tuesday," said Tomm Mann, one of the strike leaders, today after a conference with the president of the Cunard Steamship Company. He said that only a few points of difference remain between the ship owners and the strikers and that these are unimportant.

The Cunard line and the lines in the shipping combine have recognized the dockers' union and have agreed to enter a wage conference.

An official statement was issued this afternoon that the ship owners engaged in the coast trade had reached a settlement with their men.

The departure of two Atlantic liners, the Suez and the Arabic, the latter for Canada, was postponed today on account of the strike.

There was a sixth fire within the last two days aboard the Arabic today, which was put out without serious damage. The owners insist that the fires have been started by strikers. Despite cancellings of sailings the ship owners say that most of their ships will be able to sail on time.

The strike spread to tugboat workers today and 23 steamers, including the Lusitania, were affected, as the tugs are used in warping the vessels that touch this port in and out of their berths.

MELROSE IS POLLING A HEAVY VOTE ON THE BOND ISSUE QUESTION

The heavy vote that had been polled early this afternoon in the special election at Melrose, where citizens are passing upon a proposed municipal bond issue of \$45,000 as the city's contribution toward a memorial hall and city auditorium to cost \$84,000 in all, proved encouraging to supporters of the project.

Men who were prominent in the recent canvass to raise funds by means of private contributions, expressed themselves as confident that the action of the aldermen in making the appropriation would be sustained by the voters.

Melrose is today holding a special election for the citizens to pass upon a proposed bond issue of \$45,000, which is the amount contributed by the city towards the memorial hall and city auditorium costing \$84,000. The question is being voted on today owing to the filing of a referendum petition signed by 100 citizens asking its submission to the voters.

The voters seem to favor the erection of the building, and the voting is unusually large for a special election. At the registration preceding the election, 40 new names were added to the voting list.

INVESTIGATION OF ALL EXPRESS COMPANIES IN U. S. NOW ORDERED

WASHINGTON—An investigation of all of the express companies in the United States affected by the interstate commerce laws today was ordered by the interstate commerce commission.

Evidently in anticipation of this action by the commission, practically all of the express companies with the exception of the Long Island, late yesterday afternoon filed new tariffs which are believed to be material reductions in rates. It was said today that it would require

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COTTAGE "PARRAMATTA" AT BEVERLY WHERE PRESIDENT IS GREETED TODAY



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THREE HOURS AT GOLF MR. TAFT'S PROGRAM ON FIRST BEVERLY DAY

Taft Family, Including Miss Delia Torrey, Welcomed by 200 Townspeople on Arrival at Montserrat

REACH TOWN AT 9:25

The President Immediately Leaves for Myopia Links Where He Remains Till Lunch Time

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft and family arrived at his summer home here this morning and the President immediately left for the Myopia Club golf links, where he spent nearly three hours at his favorite pastime.

The President arrived at Montserrat station at 9:25 a. m. and was given an enthusiastic welcome by the 200 townspeople gathered to greet him at the beginning of his summer vacation.

After responding to the salute the President returned to the door of the car and gave his arm to his aunt, Miss Delia Torrey, personally escorting her to the first of the two official automobiles reserved for his personal use while here.

Mrs. Taft and Charley Taft followed, Mrs. Taft entering the machine with the President, and Charley getting into another with Major Butt and Joseph Murphy, chief of the secret service men of the New England district. Other secret service men entered two other motors and the party started for the President's summer home, the Mrs. Henry W. Peabody estate.

Ten minutes after the party reached the house the President repeated smiling broadly, followed by an attendant with his bag of golf clubs. The machine at once speeded away for the Myopia golf links.

Charlie Taft took his caddy boy and went to the Essex Golf Club, where he joined a party on the links.

The arrival of the President surprised the club officials, as he had not been expected until afternoon. The President complimented the club officials on the handsome improvements that have been made to the grounds and buildings since last summer.

The President arrived home from the golf links shortly after 1 p. m. After lunch he sat on his veranda with Miss Torrey until 3 o'clock, when the automobiles were ordered for a ride along the North Shore.

The route of the train all along the way to Beverly was decorated in many places with bunting and motes in the President's honor. One poster said "Good Morning, Mr. Taft," and others bore the word "Welcome."

The Mrs. Henry W. Peabody estate is one of the finest in Beverly, embracing 60 acres of lawn, woods and gardens. There are tennis courts, wood drives and a trout pond stocked. There is a splendid view of the harbor and the islands from Lynn to Marblehead neck.

President Taft and his family arrived at the South station, Boston, today in the private Pullman car Ideal attached to the Federal express from Washington, nearly an hour late, at 7:58 o'clock. The Boston & Albany road immediately took charge of the car and at 8:12 a. m. the car and an engine passed through the Back Bay station, via Cottage Farm and the Grand Junction branch, to East Somerville where it was delivered to a Boston & Maine locomotive and crew at 8:29. The President's car left East Somerville at 8:30.

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BATH HOUSES OPEN TODAY
Nantasket and Nahant state bath-houses opened for the season today.

PICTURES OF ACTUAL SCENES ATTENDING CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.



Crowning of the King The obeisance of the Prince of Wales An invitation to the coronation The Queen's obeisance Crowning of the Queen

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FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

The Cost Man—His Duty Is to Find Out

THE telephone management in one of our large cities had an amusing experience some years ago. It is a prime object in handling telephone traffic to give as prompt connections as possible, both for subscribers' satisfaction and as a matter of working expense. The operators at central in this city inquired "Number, please?" when answering calls. It was proposed to omit the word "Please," saying only "Number?" That would save time needed for "Please," and showed what it amounted to in a year on millions of calls, and the figures were very striking. But there was a section of the traffic department against the change, on the ground of courtesy—to be courteous was worth whatever it cost, they said.

Cost Man Necessary

Formerly manufacturers and merchants often guessed their costs, or figured materials, labor, merchandise, running expenses and the like very roughly. Many still do this. But lack of absolute knowledge about costs may mean that a concern is turning a profit on one product and losing on another, and nobody will be able to tell which. It also leads to confusion when business shrinks in bad times, for nobody knows where to apply the knife in cutting down expenses. In mercantile life lack of systematic cost-keeping is believed to be responsible for a heavy proportion of the failures. But general improvement in business methods is bringing more exactness in costs. Today large concerns usually have men whose duty is to find out what costs really are, with no guesswork, theory or argument. Moreover, small concerns and even individual merchants are adopting cost systems of some sort.

Subtle problems come to the cost-keeper—or "cost-reducer," as he has been called, a title very appropriate for him when he knows his business thoroughly. He must keep track of hundreds of items of expenditure—what is paid for wages, supervision, materials, equipment, rent and other expenses. He knows what the cost of the coal-burner in the bin and how much is shoveled into the furnace hourly. These must be charged correctly against every article made or sold by the house.

Then he must know how fast things wear out and charge them off by depreciation. Some things wear out faster than others. Some leave a junk value at the end of their usefulness while others leave nothing. The depreciation on a machine that will run 20 years and that on a pattern which may not last 20 days must be ascertained and embodied in the cost of the goods that were turned out this morning. At every gathering of costs experts the problem of "What is depreciation?" usually comes up for discussion. Thus far it is not known that any two cost men have held exactly the same views about it, and there is no likelihood that two of them ever will.

Information Needed

The cost man is a tireless gatherer of information. In every department of a business he turns up with his blanks to

be filled out. The sales-manager will have a blank showing every dollar's worth of goods sold in each separate selling district, while Mike Monahan, the fireman in the boiler room, will have a set of blanks to record consumption of coal. The cost man weighs, measures and gauges everything, and for that reason is often regarded as a purely arithmetical person, with one uniform test of scales and foot-rule for everything. But as a matter of fact he cannot be a mere manipulator of figures, for the human equation enters into cost work, like any other detail in business.

Hardly a week passes but his figures reveal a need for reform in some quarter. Nine times in 10, however, the figures come out wrong because a man is wrong, and it is the man who must be set right rather than the figures. Dealing with such situations calls for the utmost tact and sympathy. Nothing is easier than to "show up" the shortcomings of a foreman, a purchasing agent, a sales-manager. But it takes something more than arithmetic to lead them to transform shortcomings into long-comings for the general good of the business.

Perhaps the most useful service the costkeeper renders business is that of giving it perspective. Formerly business was satisfied to know that it was simply going. Now, however, it wants to

know how fast it is going, and in which direction, and whether all the different departments and activities are running in ratio to each other. The cost man works up his records in comparative statistics, curves and charts which enable the management to see this month's operations beside those of last month, and this year's expenses with those of the past 10 years, and one department with another. Here is where the wasteful leaks and tangles are run down and straightened out and where the ounce of extra effort is applied in the proper place to bring about increased production, larger sales, lower operating cost.

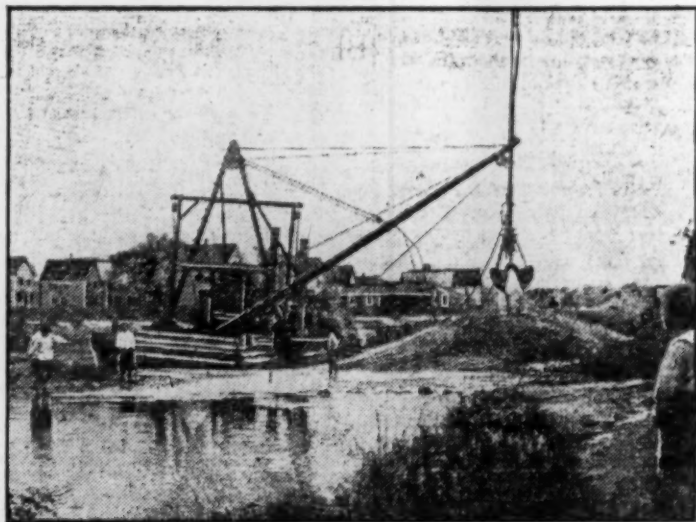
Better Results Got

The true cost-keeper can exert a genuinely positive influence on business. For every department comes under his eye and is studied with a view to improvement. Twenty competing concerns in his particular industry may pay approximately the same for materials and labor. It is his function to start from that basis, apparently equal and unchangeable, and help his house get better results through more intelligent use of men and materials. His records may show how changes in process or equipment will reduce cost of production. That will perhaps work out in a new schedule of prices, giving the sales de-

partment marked advantages over competitors. Or he may show how the sales department can get more customers through activity among classes of people who have never been canvassed and that will increase the volume of the output and give the manufacturing department advantages. Time and time again the cost man's records and hints have increased wages by eliminating waste, shortening processes and improving the earning capacity of men.

At a convention of manufacturers, all engaged in the same line, the question of reckless competition was discussed with a view to arriving at some simple agreement which would do away with it as waste. About 20 heads of business houses were asked what they considered a fair proportion of profit, and the replies were strikingly alike—there was almost no difference between the highest and lowest percentages given. When these 20 manufacturers were asked to estimate their costs in producing certain standard articles, however, there was a world of difference, due to 20 separate ideas of keeping costs. It was in lack of uniform cost-keeping that the wasteful competition lay, and if the manufacturers in this field can be brought together on costs, most of the unwise competition will cease. This incident illustrates the place and work of the cost man, and shows the important service he renders to business.

DREDGER AT WORK ON UPPER MYSTIC



Channel twenty-five feet wide and six feet deep to allow motor boats and canoes to pass up to Mystic lakes

MYSTIC LAKES SOON TO BE ACCESSIBLE TO THE PLEASURE CRAFT

Motor boats will have access to the Mystic lakes when the last work in connection with the development of the upper Mystic river is completed in a few weeks.

A powerful dredge has been working in the headwaters of the Mystic river for the past few weeks, making the stream into a channel 25 feet wide and six feet deep. From 15 to 25 feet progress is made daily.

At present the Mystic river at its source is so shallow that not even canoes can navigate it except in time of freshet. With the completion of the channel there will be an open water route from the center of Winchester to the center of Belmont, over eight miles away.

The canoeist can then enter his craft on the banks of the river emptying into the upper Mystic, near Winchester town hall and paddle down through the two upper lakes to the dam. Here a carry is necessary, reembarcating on the shore of the lower lake. Then the course is clear down through the lower lake, through winding upper Mystic river through West Medford and Arlington to the point where Alewife brook joins the stream.

Turning up Alewife brook, which was deepened and lengthened by the park commissioners two years ago, the canoeist paddles through West Somerville and North Cambridge, under the bridge at Massachusetts avenue and past the market gardens of Arlington to Spy pond. Several hours can be spent in exploring this lovely pond, winding up with a trip along the side bordered by handsome

residences, extending from Arlington center to Belmont. This and the return trip would be an all day outing for a vigorous paddler.

For drivers of motor boats the opening up of the Mystic lakes means a great extension of the many picturesque trips already available around Boston. For there will be many who will soon be making the trip from the eight mile basin created by the Charles river dam, around through the upper harbor and up the Mystic river to Medford. At Medford the motor boat leaves tide water for the Mystic river basin, with its fresh water kept always at the desired level by means of the dam under Cradock's bridge. The motor boats pass through a lock, while the canoeists may exchange the salt for the fresh water by pushing his shell over the incline fitted with rollers, without waiting for the lock to be opened and closed.

Once in the basin the trip to Spy pond or to the Mystic lakes will be open to the voyager. It is expected that a lock will be established in the Mystic lake dam next season, then a water trip to Winchester will be possible from Watertown, a distance of 17 miles.

H. W. BOTTOMLEY HAS TO PAY \$250,000

LONDON—Horatio W. Bottomley, editor, newspaper proprietor, financier and independent Liberal member of Parliament for South Hackney, has been ordered by Lord Chief Justice Alverstone to pay \$250,000 damages to the estate of R. E. Master, a retired Madras civil servant.

It was claimed that Bottomley had obtained \$285,000 through misrepresentations by selling to Master worthless shares in numerous undertakings promoted by himself.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Curtis, a daughter of Master.

NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

How Rumford Was Changed to Concord, N. H., Told by John Hunter Sedgwick.

ON June 7, 1765, the provincial Legislature of New Hampshire passed an act by which Rumford took the name of Concord. The title of the act is, "An Act setting off a part of the town of Bow, together with some lands adjoining thereto, with the inhabitants thereon, and making them a Parish; investing them with such privileges and immunities as towns in this Province have and do enjoy" (Bouton, p. 747). Thus the Concord that we know came into legal being, though Concord strictly became no more than a parish in the town of Bow incorporated under the name of Concord. It was the firm intention of the New Hampshire government to disallow "all the claims and rights of Rumford as incorporated by Massachusetts." There was a good deal of feeling between Rumford and Concord, perhaps arising from the fact that some claimed a Massachusetts lineage for Rumford, while others looked on it as a New Hampshire community. We may take it, however, that there is now little danger of active hostility between the two and that for a great many years the men of Concord and the men of Bow have been united in loyalty to the Granite state. The act of incorporation made other changes than one of names, in that it altered somewhat the contiguous boundaries of the two places. In one part of the territory affected by the act a gore was formed, called "the Bow gore" and in this gore was the house of Benjamin Thompson, about whom his neighbors complained "because he didn't pay taxes anywhere" (Bouton, p. 242).

The name of this Benjamin Thompson brings before us facts that show how very small the world is and how apt one is to forget it. Benjamin Thompson was born in North Woburn, Massachusetts in 1753, and had for a paternal ancestor one James Thompson, that accompanied John Winthrop to Massachusetts in 1636. Apprenticed for a while to John Appleton of Salem, Thompson thereafter lived in Boston and took some lectures at Harvard. After a while he gave up trading as business was at a standstill and went to Concord, then Rumford, and became a school teacher. He was a loyalist when the war broke out in 1775 and soon left America and went to England, where he found government employment and conducted certain experiments in practical chemistry, notably in the composition of gunpowder. He studied ballistics and had the Horse Guards prize medals on the carbines of the household cavalry. This last device the reader will remember seeing on the carbines of the Italian carabinieri. He returned to America for a short time during the war, but soon went back to England, from which country he departed for a journey on the continent. Between Dover and Boulogne he had for fellow passenger the writer of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (Dictionary of National Biography, citing Gibbon's "Letters," II, p. 72). He

was knighted by George III. and entered the service of the elector of Bavaria, passing the greater part of 11 years in Munich. When the traveler takes a cab in Munich and is driven to the English garden, four miles long and half a mile wide, with its Chinese tower where of course there are music and those light refreshments that must enliven Bavaria to the philosopher, he may easily be ignorant of the fact that it was a swampy piece of land until at the elector's orders and under the superintendence of a Massachusetts Yankee it was made into a public garden.

Thompson was made minister of war in Bavaria, and as such "increased the pay and comfort of the private soldier" and rid Munich of beggars. He was made a noble of the empire, under the title by which we know him, of Count Rumford, and continued in England his researches in chemistry and physics. Rumford established the theory that heat is a form of motion and not of matter; "to him belongs the honor of having first determined that 'heat is a mode of motion,' and of annihilating, as Tyndall says, 'the material theory of heat'" (Dictionary of National Biography, p. 207). When he returned to Bavaria, as he did shortly, he was appointed minister to England, but did not serve. It may be noted that at this time John Adams in a letter to the Hon. J. Melleny, secretary of war, said that he had formed an esteem for Rumford's genius and benevolence and "should not scruple to give him any of the appointments you mention." These words refer to a proposal of the secretary's to make Rumford an inspector of artillery or superintendent of the military school at West Point, then, 1799, proposed. The letter and its subject matter show that Adams at least could take broad views of a loyalist (Dictionary of National Biography, p. 207, citing Adams' letter in his works, vol. VIII, p. 660).

Rumford's daughter, who was known as Countess of Rumford, in her later years lived much at Concord and gave money for founding a home for children. The first legal meeting of the inhabitants of Concord was held Jan. 21, 1768. Lieut. Richard Hasseltine was chosen moderator and Peter Coffin parish clerk. Two years thereafter there was a fresh manifestation of irritation between Concord and Bow, the inhabitants of the latter township petitioning the provincial assembly that the assessors may not rate them with Concord; in fact the petitioners go so far as to call the assembly's attention to their distressed "circumstances" and trust that body will "relieve them from being rated any longer with Concord." But the approaching war of the revolution was to crush minor discontents for a while until political justice could be satisfied, which by the way occurred when in 1803 a petition was presented to annex a part of Bow to Concord. It was voted, "That the town will oppose the prayer of the

MADAME EAMES TO COME TO BOSTON

PARIS—It is officially announced that Mme. Emma Eames' marriage with Signor de Gorgonzola will take place in Paris shortly. After a short stay in the south of France she will return to America to fulfil her contracts in Boston.

petition of the selectmen of Bow, to set off a part of said Bow to this township in the General Court."

Into the history of Concord in the revolutionary war we shall not go, as it opens too wide a field. We may note, however, that the adoption of the state constitution in 1783 was held to manumit the slaves in New Hampshire.

A certain slave woman, Nancy by name, was among the small number of negroes held in servitude in Concord; she was treated as one of the family of Lieutenant Herbert and was perfectly happy and contented. When the steps began taking for the framing a constitution for the new state, Nancy was very unhappy lest the constitution be adopted and she be sent up to Boston, from which place she had heard that she came. So, when some one came into the house and told her that she was free, she burst into tears. She, lacking more, would not be comforted, but by the circle of the family's assurances that that should always be her home and that never, never should the good and faithful Nancy be forced to behold the Cradle of Liberty. We may be sure that such servants and such masters to all time dignify friendship. This simple negro woman was not so hostile to political elixirs but that she could love somebody. She remained a slave to kindness and had not learning enough to cheat gratitude, though it is recorded that she read the Bible a great deal. Another exhibition of character is found in the recorded case of John Stevens, whom the patriots tried to bully into taking the oath of allegiance by the subtle process of clapping him in jail along with two others. But he would not do it and "swore he was as good a friend to his country as any who had caused his arrest, and he never would take the oath required." Nor did he. We fancy that after that the freemen must have rather lost their tempers with the firm Stevens, for afterward, in 1783, there is recorded a town vote to reconsider and make void "the vote formerly passed to break off all dealings with Mr. John Stevens." Stevens, having been in the right, his fellow townsmen very handsomely forgave him.

NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS NUMBERS 282

WASHINGTON—The new fourth class at the naval academy will consist of 282 midshipmen, if all make the physical examinations. At the June examination 141 passed, the number being the same as that which passed on the April examination. Of the 310 candidates, however, 160 failed. Of the 375 candidates on the April examination 234 failed. Of the 17 presidential designations nine passed. There are only six presidential appointments, however, and these will go to the men of the highest standing. The heaviest representations as usual will be from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts.

U. S. FLEET "OVERWHELMED"

BERLIN—Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the American battleship division, in a farewell interview at Kiel said that the American officers and men were fairly overwhelmed with the hospitality, friendliness and good-will shown them by everybody from the Emperor down to the German stokers.

U. S. STEEL MEN ARE GUESTS

LONDON—The Duke of Devonshire and a committee of iron and steel manufacturers entertained at the Savoy hotel Friday night American, German and Belgian representatives of the same interests. The American guests included Judge Elbert H. Gary and Charles M. Schwab.

WHITELAW REID PRAISED BY PAPER

LONDON—Warm praise was given Whitelaw Reid, United States ambassador, by the Daily Telegraph in its account of the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's.

The editorial comment said: "Perhaps the ambassador, who is a man little inclined to magnify his personal influence, was regarded yesterday by others as a representative much more than he himself would have claimed. It is a plain fact that to Mr. Reid, more than to any living man, is due the splendid brilliant boast that the word 'foreigner' continues to have no meaning whatever as applied between his countrymen and ourselves."

CONTRACT FOR NEW RAILROAD SPOKANE, Wash.—Contracts for construction of 165 miles of the Canadian Northern Railroad have been awarded to Patrick Welch of Spokane at an estimated cost of nearly \$100,000 a mile.

CHICAGO GETS CONVENTION SAN FRANCISCO—The next triennial convention of the International Sunday School Association will be held at Chicago. The date will be decided later.

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60 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

BREAD

To be wholesome and nutritious should be made of FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR, either whole or in part. SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET OF RECIPES. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 121 STATE ST., BOSTON.

BOOKS ON **W. B. Clarke Co.**
FARMING
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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Genius."
COLONIAL—"Dr. De Luxe."
MAJESTIC—"The Man Who Owns Broadway."

NEW YORK
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CASINO—"Pinafore."
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
GAITEY—"Excuse Me."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
LYRIC—"Everywoman."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Miss First."
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
POWERS—"The Seven Sisters."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD VARSITY EIGHT WINS EASILY FROM YALE

Defeats New Haven Oarsmen in Big Event of Annual Regatta by About Fifteen Lengths, Covering Four Miles in 22m. 44s.

RESULTS OF 1911 REGATTA

Varsity Eight	Time
Harvard	22m. 44s.
Freshman Eight	Time
Yale	11m. 53s.
Varsity Four	Time
Harvard	13m. 37s.
Gentlemen's Eight	Time
Harvard	2m. 43s.
Freshman Four	Time
Yale	2m. 48s.
Scrub Four	Time
Yale	No time taken

NEW LONDON, Conn.—For the fourth successive time Harvard defeated Yale in their annual varsity eight boat race over the four-mile course on the Thames river, late Friday afternoon, by about 15 lengths in 22m. 44s. Yale's time was 23m. 40s. Taking the lead almost with the first stroke Harvard's varsity crew led Yale all the way down the course. It was a procession, with Yale outclassed from start to finish.

More than 50,000 persons saw the rival varsity eight races. Two observation trains of 30 cars each carried a total of 6000 cheering partisans along the river banks. The steamers Chester W. Chapin and City of Lowell accommodated thousands, while more than 500 yachts and motor craft provided vantage points for countless enthusiasts.

The moment the referee fired his pistol Yale was beaten. The New Haven men made a desperate splashing effort to hold their own with Harvard in the first 100 yards, but it was an impossible task. Harvard's representatives were too big, too strong, too fast. The official times by half miles were: Harvard, 2:41, 5:30, 8:31, 11:31, 14:09, 16:57, 19:52, 22:44; Yale, 2:48, 5:44, 8:51, 11:47, 14:42, 17:41, 20:41, 23:40.

The race was scheduled for 5 o'clock. The wind was a southerly zephyr and the water seemed smooth enough for a fair test, but Referee McKelham postponed the start for half an hour. There was very little wind and the tide had begun to ebb. The Harvard men were first at the mark, having the west bank. Yale followed a few minutes later and the referee's boat drifted down behind the crews, the starting shot being fired at 5:30 o'clock.

Settling down in a jiffy the Harvard crew began pulling a 36 stroke. Yale responded with 38. For 50 yards the bows of the shells held together. Then the crimson bow began to show in front. The Harvard men put wonderful power into their blades in the next 100 yards and Yale began to drop back.

Harvard swept by the first half in 2m. 41s. with a lead of nearly two lengths. At the mile Harvard, pulling 34, had increased the lead to 3½ lengths, the time for the crimson being 5m. 31s. Harvard increased the lead to four lengths opposite the navy yard, when two miles had been completed in 11m. 31s.

Three miles had been rowed when Harvard showed a 30 stroke. The leading crew's time was 16m. 57s. and the lead had been increased to 11 lengths. Yale was laboring with 36 strokes and the entire crew displayed ragged form.

There was no chance to break the record for the full distance, but the Harvard crew had plenty in reserve and was ready to show a final burst of speed. Nearing the finish the crimson oarsmen put the stroke up to 42 to the minute and the winning eight swept over the line in 22m. 44s.

After the race Coach Wray of Harvard said that his crew was a fine one and had fulfilled his expectations from the start. Coach Kennedy of Yale had nothing to say about the result.

The morning races between freshman eights and varsity fours were divided by the two colleges, Yale winning the former by about two lengths in 11m. 53s., Harvard's time being 11m. 59s. It was a great contest from start to finish, with the New Haven youngsters showing better form and stamina.

The varsity four race went to Harvard by about four lengths. The crimson crew was one of the most finished four-oared crews seen here in some time and led almost from the very start. The winner's time was 13m. 37½s., Yale covering the distance in 13m. 52s.

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LYONS' LOCK-LINK CUFF-BUTTONS.

The ONLY button for shirts with cuffs without removing buttons.

You can turn your cuffs without removing buttons.

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A feature of the varsity race was the appearance of H. H. Atwood with the major of New London as a passenger, following the crews in his biplane.

HARVARD-YALE VARSITY RACES

Year	Victor	Time
1882	Harvard	19m. 18s.
1883	Harvard	19m. 14s.
1884	Harvard	18m. 53s.
1885	Yale	19m. 02s.
1886	Yale	19m. 42s.
1887	Harvard	18m. 43s.
1888	Harvard	18m. 13s.
1889	Harvard	17m. 38s.
1890	Harvard	18m. 02s.
1891	Harvard	22m. 02s.
1892	Harvard	20m. 30s.
1893	Harvard	20m. 44s.
1894	Yale	22m. 19s.
1895	Yale	24m. 27s.
1896	Yale	24m. 12s.
1897	Harvard	20m. 47s.
1898	Harvard	24m. 26s.
1899	Yale	20m. 31s.
1900	Yale	20m. 15s.
1901	Yale	20m. 41s.
1902	Yale	22m. 56s.
1903	Yale	22m. 10s.
1904	Yale	21m. 30s.
1905	Yale	21m. 29s.
1906	Yale	21m. 29s.
1907	Yale	20m. 48s.
1908	Yale	25m. 01s.
1909	Yale	22m. 45s.
1910	Yale	21m. 30s.
1911	Harvard	22m. 44s.

Present record.
1852 race was for two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1876 it has been held at New London.

Yale 23, Harvard 22.

VARSITY FOURS

Year	Victor	Time
1890	Harvard	12m. 51s.
1891	Harvard	12m. 18s.
1892	Harvard	11m. 09s.
1893	Harvard	11m. 09s.
1894	Harvard	10m. 25s.
1895	Harvard	12m. 12s.
1896	Harvard	11m. 02s.
1897	Yale	11m. 22s.
1898	Yale	11m. 45s.
1899	Yale	12m. 33s.
1900	Yale	12m. 36s.
1901	Yale	10m. 33s.
1902	Harvard	13m. 14s.
1903	Harvard	13m. 14s.
1904	Harvard	13m. 37s.
1905	Harvard	13m. 37s.

Record.
Harvard 9, Yale 4.

FRESHMAN EIGHTS

Year	Victor	Time
1890	Harvard	33 2/5s.
1891	Yale	30m. 27 4/5s.
1892	Yale	30m. 13s.
1893	Yale	30m. 25s.
1894	Yale	30m. 25s.
1895	Harvard	30m. 20s.
1896	Yale	30m. 30s.
1897	Harvard	30m. 30s.
1898	Harvard	30m. 38s.
1899	Harvard	30m. 32s.
1900	Harvard	30m. 32s.
1901	Harvard	30m. 32s.
1902	Yale	30m. 32s.

Harvard 6, Yale 5.

YALE DISCUSSING CONDITION OF ITS ROWING OUTLOOK

Authorities Realize That Something Must Be Done to Bring College Up to Former Standard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The few rowing authorities who returned to New Haven after the defeat of the Yale varsity crew in the big race with Harvard Friday were convinced today that something radical will have to be done to rehabilitate Yale in rowing. What this is no one was prepared to say.

That Coach Kennedy will have to give way to some one else is believed to be assured, although the defeat of Yale is not attributed to him. Experts who followed the race declare that the Yalensians rowed as well as Harvard; that is, their stroke was as smooth and the men worked together as perfectly as was the case with Harvard. They are inclined to think that Harvard simply had the more powerful men, having five veterans in the boat to one in the Yale shell.

"Harvard was simply a machine of greater horsepower than Yale," is the way one Yale man puts it. If this is the case the situation is really worse than a fault of coaching, for a change in coaches might remedy the latter, whereas the former would indicate a lack of interest in rowing and the consequent failure of the best men to try for positions.

While Yale's defeat, being the fourth in succession, was as bad as it well could be, there is a feeling here that Harvard didn't row as hard as she might have done. Had the crimson oarsmen cared to row the limit, it is believed they could have won by at least a third of a mile. From the one-mile point Harvard made a practice spin out of it and dropped her stroke to 30 and 32. Even at this low stroke, Yale could hardly keep in sight.

Throwing the discus—Muehs, Chicago A. A. first, distance 122ft. 5in.; Ashton, Westminster College, Pennsylvania, second, distance 121ft. 7in.; Byrd, Chicago A. A. third, distance 118ft. 3in. 10in. Muehs established a new junior record, beating previous mark of 122ft. 9in. held by Banks of Seattle, Wash.

Throwing the 50-pound weight—McGuire, Irish-American A. C. first, distance 28 3/5s.; McDonnell, Irish-American, distance 27 3/5s.; White, L. A. A. C. A. third, distance 26 3/5s. 100ft.

Throwing javelin—Byrd, Chicago A. C. first, distance 120 1/2-100ft.; Leland, Irish-American A. C. New York, second, distance 116 1/2-100ft.; Stats, Mohawk A. C. N. C. third, 115 1/2-100ft.

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JUNIOR ATHLETES BREAK FIVE RECORDS IN NATIONAL MEET

Oliver Johnstone of Worcester Academy and Boston A. A. Gets Fine Mark in High Jump

SENIORS TODAY

JUNIOR TEAM STANDING

Points
Irish-American A. C. New York...
New York A. C....
Boston A. A....
Chicago V. A. C....
Pittsburgh A. A....
Pastime A. C. New York...
South Boston A. C....

PITTSBURGH—With most of the best amateur athletes of this country competing, the annual senior championship track and field meet of the A. A. U. held here this afternoon is expected to bring out some of the best competition ever seen in one of these events.

No less than five records were broken and one equaled in the junior championships at Forbes field Friday afternoon.

Boston athletes made the best showing they have ever made. Together the Boston A. A. and the South Boston A. A. ran up a total of 29 points for the day, eight less than the score made by the Irish-American A. C., which carried off first honors.

O. Johnstone of the Boston A. A. brought the spectators to their feet by clearing the bar at 6ft. 6.10in. in the high jump, a new junior record for that event.

W. C. Prout, also of the Boston A. A., equaled the record for his class in the 440 by covering the distance in 50.4-5s.

F. P. O'Hara and V. S. Blanchard of the Boston A. A. won in the 220-yard dash and the 220-yard hurdles respectively. O'Hara won his race in 23s. and Blanchard skipped over the hurdles in 22.2-5s.

H. P. Drew, wearing the colors of the South Boston organization, won the 100-yard event in 10.1-5s., getting the jump on a field of 17 starters.

One of the most sensational features of the afternoon was the five-mile run won by G. A. Dull, ex-champion of the University of Michigan track team, Dull, now representing the Pittsburgh A. A., broke the junior record by covering the distance in 26m. 8.4-5s.

The pole vault brought out another star in S. B. Wagoner, a Yale sophomore wearing the colors of the Pittsburgh A. A. Wagoner cleared the bar at 12ft. 5.64-100in., smashing the junior mark.

E. Conrad of the Chicago A. A. made a new record when he made 22.73 feet in the running broad jump.

A 19-year-old giant from the Oshkosh, Wis., high school and representing the Chicago A. A. was the record smasher in the discus throw. A. M. Muehs is his name and with comparative ease he tossed the discus 123ft. 5in. The old record was 122ft. 9in. Muehs weighs 235 pounds and stands 6ft. 5in.

Following is the summary:
880-yard run E. W. Riley, Irish-American A. C. first; McLoughlin, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. second; Holpin, Boston A. A. third, time 25.5-5s.

100-yard dash—Drew, South Boston A. A. first; Meyer, Irish-American A. C. second; Courtney, Seattle A. C. third, time 10.1-5s.

16-pound shot put—Reich, Irish-American A. C. first, distance 42ft. 4.5in.; S. B. Wagoner, Pittsburgh A. A. second, distance 42ft. 2.8in.; White, Cleveland A. C. third, distance 42ft. 2.8in.

One-mile run—Bowne, N. Y. A. C. first; Marceau, Boston A. A. second; Noble, N. Y. A. C. third, time 5.16-5s.

440-yard run—Prout, Boston A. A. first; Dull, Pastime A. C. New York, second; Wood, New York A. C. third, time 50.4-5s.

Running high jump—O. Johnstone, Boston A. A. first, height 6ft. 6.10in., new junior American record; Jennings, P. A. C. New York, second; Olor, N. Y. A. C. third, height 6ft. 5.10in.

120-yard hurdles—Byrd, Chicago A. A. first; Scholinger, Chicago A. A. second; Braun, N. Y. A. C. third, time 16.1-5s.

Running broad jump—Conrad, Chicago A. A. first, distance 22.73-100in.; Nutt, Trenton Y. M. C. A. second, distance 21ft. 5.10in.; Smith, Mohawk A. C. New York, third, distance 20ft. 9.5-100in.

Pole vault—Wagoner, Pittsburgh A. A. first, height 12ft. 5.64-100in.; Dukes, N. Y. A. C. second, 12ft. 1.0in.; Lambert, St. Louis A. C. third, 12ft. Wagoner broke junior American record, while Dukes and Lambert equaled previous record.

Throwing 10-pound hammer—Hines, New York A. C. first, distance 149ft. 18-100in.; Madden, New York A. C. second, 148ft. 6in.; McDonnell, Irish-American A. C. C. third, 146ft. 5in.

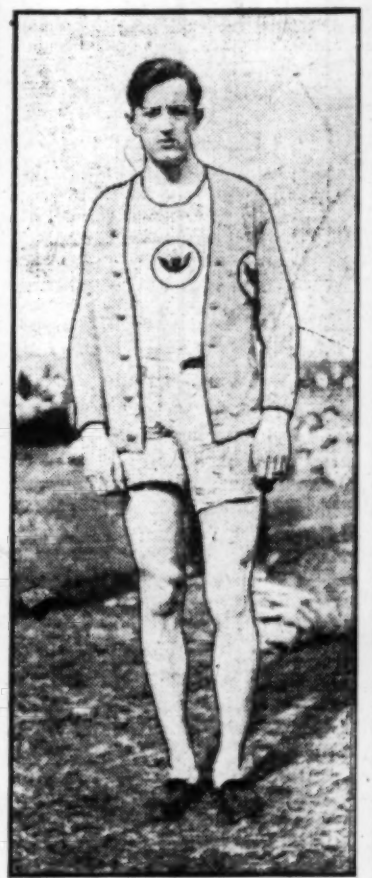
Five-mile run—Dull, Pittsburgh A. A. first; Dunlap, Philadelphia, second; MacIntosh, N. Y. A. C. New York, third, time 26m. 8.4-5s., breaking world junior record held by Driscoll of New York, of 26m. 21.1-5s.

Hop, step and jump—Paley, Irish-American A. C. first, distance 43.68-100ft.; Wilkinson, Irish-American A. C. second, 42ft. 9in.; Loomis, Chicago A. C. third, 42.48-100ft.

220-yard dash—O'Hara, Boston A. A. first; Meyer, Irish-American A. C. second; Lauer, N. Y. A. C. third, time 28.8-100ft.

220-yard hurdles—Byrd, Chicago A. A. first; Scholinger, Chicago A. A. second; Braun, N. Y. A. C. third, time 16.1-5s.

Hundred Yard Champion of the A. A. U. in 1910 Who Has Entered Three Events



JAMES ROSENBERGER
Irish-American Athletic Club

STRONG TO LEAD HARVARD CREW

RED TOP, Conn.—Alexander Strong '12 of New York city was unanimously elected captain of the Harvard crew for the year 1912 at a meeting held at Red Top immediately after the race.

Strong prepared for college at St. Marks, where he was prominent in athletics. He rowed on his freshman crew and played guard on his freshman football team. He has rowed on the varsity for the past two years at No. 6. He is 21 years old, 6 feet 2½ inches tall and weighs 189 pounds, being the largest man on the crew.

RICE SIGNS FOR TEN YEARS MORE

NEW YORK—James Rice, coach of the Columbia crews, signed a contract Friday night to continue his work with the blue and white oarsmen for the next 10 years. It will expire in 1921. So pleased were the Columbia rowing authorities with the work of Rice that his salary was raised \$500 a year, which so far as can be learned makes him the highest paid rowing coach in the country.

Rice leaves for Baltimore today to coach, as in other years, the Arundel crew of that city during the vacation period. He said last evening that he would be back in the fall to begin building a crew to beat Cornell next year.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent
Lowell	24	21	.529
Brookline	31	14	.688
Worcester	26	20	.568
Lawrence	32	26	.552
Lynn	30	30	.500
Norfolk	26	28	.481
Haverhill	19	34	.352
New Bedford	17	33	.340

RESULTS FRIDAY

Worcester 11, Haverhill 8.
Haverhill 8, Worcester 4.
Brookline 6, Washington 3.
New Bedford 9, Lawrence 3.
Fall River 8, Lowell 7.

TODAY'S GAMES

New Bedford at Lawrence.
Fall River at Lowell.
Haverhill at Worcester.
Lynn at Brookline.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES.

Team	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	PO.	PO.	E.	PC.
Speiser	53	183	38	66	9	10	14	4	4	320	103	7	4.961
Lowell	64	245	35	78	12	5	21	4	3	318	103	17	0.931
Brookline	31	104	12	12	6	1	1	1	1	116	9	9	7.781
Worcester	26	261	260	10	13	19	14	4	2	260	102	4	0.964
Lawrence	32	26	552	474	8	1	1	1	1	258	140	100	20.380
Lynn	30	30	30	11	3	3	3	3	3	255	120	157	12.828
Norfolk	26	26	28	481	268	2	3	2	2	292	201	55	7.973
Haverhill	19	34	258	225	34	4	5	1	1	250	110	113	12.957
New Bedford	17	34	258	225	34	4	5	1	1	250	110	113	12.957

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES.

BOSTON NATIONAL						-Bat
	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	
Ferguson, p.	4	4	1	2	..	
Herzog, ss.	60	220	37	70	10	
Miller, rf.	64	240	29	76	7	
Sweeney, 2b.	60	232	32	72	10	
Tennedy, lb.	64	248	35	71	7	
Brown, p.	20	37	2	10	3	
Ingerton, 3b., lf.	57	218	26	58	6	
Steinfeldt, 3b.	17	61	4	16	..	
Flaherty, p. cf.	9	24	2	6	..	
Young, 3b., ss.	9	25	2	6	2	
Spratt, 3b.	29	47	4	11	..	
Jones, cf.	7	18	2	4	..	

Owing to the absence of many from the city
Mail Orders
will receive most careful attention.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Owing to the absence of many from the city
Mail Orders
will receive most careful attention.

Nearly 4000 Pieces
Neckwear Samples

Two of the highest class manufacturers of Neckwear in New York City closed out their entire sample line to Chandler & Co. at HALF PRICE—they are the makers of neckwear who duplicate exclusively Paris models—who use the finest of lawns, batistes and linens, with the daintiest of imitation and real laces, and exclusive hand embroideries. All the models of last month are included and several lots of surplus stock.

Neckwear was never more beautiful than this season, and these are the two most beautiful lines manufactured.

Two Pieces at the Price of One.

Hand Emb. Linen Dutch Collars 1.00	50c	Hand Emb. Linen Collar and Cuff Sets..... 4.50	1.95
Hand Emb. Eyelet Linen Stocks 1.00	50c	Real Irish Lace Stocks..... 3.75	2.50
Hand Emb. Linen Jabots..... .50	25c	Real Irish Dutch Collars..... 3.75	1.95
Hand Emb. Linen Dutch Sets.. 1.50	75c	Real Irish Coat Sets..... 12.50	7.50
Hand Emb. Linen Stocks, Irish insets..... 1.50	75c	Real Irish Lace Bows..... 1.00	50c
Hand Emb. Real Irish Trimmed Jabots..... 1.50	75c	Real Irish Half Sleeves, pair. 20.00	13.50
Hand Emb. Linen Square Sailor Collars..... 1.50	75c	Real Irish Square Sailor Collar 10.50	6.75
Hand Emb. Collars, Irish Medallions..... 2.00	95c	Real Irish Double Jabots..... 2.00	95c
Hand Emb. Dutch Collars..... 2.00	95c	Real Irish Dutch Yokes..... 10.50	5.50
Hand Emb. Lace Trimmed Square Collars..... 2.00	95c	Real Irish Dutch Collars..... 7.50	5.00
Hand Emb. Linen Dutch Collars 3.00	1.50	Real Irish Chemisettes..... 10.50	6.50
Hand Emb. Square Collars..... 4.50	1.95	Real Irish Fichus..... 10.50	5.95
		Hand Emb. Real Irish Lace Edge Jabots..... 6.50	2.95
		Hand Emb. Coat Sets..... 6.50	2.95

**Linen Suits
Linen Dresses**

One of the Fifth Avenue, New York, manufacturers of exceedingly fine Suits and Dresses, each year on the first of July closes out every garment made from linen, batiste and other summer fabrics remaining in his stock, including garments even in the process of manufacturing. All cannot be delivered at once, and the portion of the purchase that will be offered on Monday consists of about One Hundred Suits and Dresses of the less expensive character—they are made from fine French linen or Irish linen and there is a large variety of styles, both in the suits and in the dresses.

Conservatively estimated, the values at which these Suits and Dresses were made to sell would be 18.00, 20.00, 25.00 to 35.00.

All the Suits and all the Dresses are priced at

10.00 and 12.50

Bordure Foulard Dresses

A maker of fine Foulard Silks having had countermands on four or five of his most beautiful bordered foulard designs owing to late delivery, closed them out to a maker of dresses who made them up in about six simple but exceedingly effective styles. Most of them are in shades of blue, navy and black.

A month ago they would have sold for 20.00 to 30.00 each.

About 2000 Genuine
South American Panamas

These genuine hand woven Panama Hats were bought in the original shipment just as they came from South America—Many of them are the large planters' hats; others in medium shapes. Without altering their original shapes, they have been most effectively trimmed with plain and fancy silk drapes.

Hats in this quality and style are shown in the Fifth Avenue shops in New York at from 12.50 to 20.00. They are all marked

7.50

Foulard Silks

7500 yards in the selected styles and patterns from the best French and American makers.

Double Width Foulards
Side Band Foulards
Broche Foulards
Twilled Foulards
Striped Foulards
Figured Foulards
Polka Dot Foulards

Values up to 2.50 yd.

All **68c and 95c**

Gloves at Special Prices

Milanese Silk Gloves in 16-button length, with double finger tips, one row of embroidery on back, mousquetaire wrist, silk covered clasp. In white only **89c**

New Bathing Suits

155 Mohair Bathing Suits—Dutch and round neck styles—made Princess effect, with waist line. Some trimmed with wide braid, others with checked tailored bands. Sizes 34 to 46; the values are 4.50 to 5.50. All **2.95**

New Parasols

Tucked—Hemstitched Emb. Linen—Bordered Plain Coaching—Novelty. Values 2.50 and 3.00. All **1.50**

Folding Parasols

French gold frames, imported handles, extra quality pure taffeta silk. Value 5.00 **3.50**

Women's Coat Sweaters

Regular values from 5.50, 6.00 to 6.50 each. All priced **3.85**

Single and double breasted Oxford Coat Sweaters—white sweaters with contrasting colors, also a variety of fancy effects.

Women's Silk Hosiery

Pure thread Silk. Regular values 1.50, 2.00 to 2.25. All priced **95c**

Black; in gauze, light and medium weights; also light and medium weights in colors.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

THE smell of gasoline was once a sorry thing to me. It seemed as different from cologne as anything could be. No spices from far Araby were in its odor, bland, and, as a perfume, well, I deemed it was not worth a scent. I did not loiter in their wake when autos flitted past to sniff the lingering trail they left, as long as it would last. Ah, no! The time was when I got just one good deep sniff of gasoline. I felt so sure that it was quite enough.

But by and by I chanced to get an auto of my own, and since I made that purchase what rare pleasures I have known in gliding over the happy hills and through the lovely dells, and viewing all the splendid scenes of charming fens and fells! How many sunlit vistas of the shining sea and shore are sketched on memory's pages I am turning over and over. How many golden moments through the years shall I recall, the while the scent of gasoline is wafted through them all!

So pleasant has the perfume, that I once presumed to spurn, now grown to me, that may be you, kind reader, too, may learn to find in it the flavor of the clover-scented fields, and all the happy vistas which an auto ride reveals. Then when amid the city streets the autos hurry by, the odor that shall come to you will cause your thoughts to fly through leafy lanes and hedges, while full many a rural scene will come to you compacted in that sniff of gasoline.

FRIENDSHIP

Be sure if you would be a true and loyal friend, indeed, Don't let another ask of you; Anticipate his need.

THE following lines are not specially copyrighted and can be used by newspapers in any city which they may chance to fit. It would seem as if they would lend themselves admirably to illustration, and any discerning artist will know how to go about it. The motif or theme or scenario or whatever one may choose to call it runs as follows:

A man living out in one of the suburban sections of the city chanced to see, on one of the city streets, a man with a basket of St. Bernard puppies which he was offering for sale. The creatures were no bigger than one's two fists, and as lively as crickets, though much more clumsy. The citizen paused in his hurried purpose of going home to supper and bought one of the cute little puppies. He put a string about its neck, and, taking the puppy on his arm, he hurried for the corner where he was to take his car.

He must have waited for the car a long while before it finally came along, for he noticed when he had entered and stood holding on to a strap with one hand, that the puppy which he held in his other arm had grown somewhat larger than it was when he had first bought it. The car was very slow in its purpose of going forward, as street cars sometimes are, and it must have been a good while on the way since the puppy which the man was holding in his had grown to be much larger than he was when the car was boarded. Just when the man felt he could not hold the puppy any longer, another man arose and gave him a seat.

By this time he noticed that the puppy

had become a good-sized dog. When he reached a transfer station the dog had grown to be a fine large fellow. The cross-town car for which the man waited was a long time in coming. By the time it arrived the man noticed with some pride that his purchase had developed into a big and beautiful St. Bernard.

As he sought to enter the car the conductor halted him and remarked: "You can't bring that animal in here!" "But you must let me in the car," said the man, "for I have no other way of reaching home with my dog." "Can't do it," said the conductor; "the rules of the company say we can admit only such dogs as can be held in the lap. You'd need a cattle car to carry that animal. You'd no business to start out with a dog like that." "I didn't start with a dog like that," said the man. "He was only a little puppy when I got on your pokey old car to come home!" said the man. But the conductor pulled the bellcord, "ding ding!" and the man had to walk the rest of the way home and lead the dog.

QUITE NATURAL

Since money's the thing for which many will strive, It isn't the least bit strange That the poor man who hasn't the change for a five, Would still like a five for a change.

ATHLETIC FOURTH FOR SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Athletics will play a prominent part in the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city and in Chicopee. There will be a big field tournament for boys and men in Forest park in this city, and boat races on the Connecticut river.

In Chicopee there will be an athletic meet, also, the first one to be held in that city as part of an Independence day celebration, modeled after the ones previously held in this city. The chief event in the Chicopee meet will be a two-mile relay race for boys in the morning. In the afternoon there will be a big program of field events.

CLEAR UP DEDHAM CAR WRECKAGE

DEDHAM, Mass.—The work of clearing up the wreckage caused by the derailment of a semi-convertible car of the Old Colony Street Railway Company on the bridge over Mother brook on Washington street was not completed until nearly noon today. The car, bound from Dedham to Forest Hills, with about 35 passengers, left the rails shortly after 4 p. m. yesterday. A stone on the track is thought to have caused the derailment.

INSURANCE BILL IS DEFENDED

ROME—When the bill providing for a state monopoly of life insurance came up in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Mitti, the minister of agriculture, explained that its object was to encourage thrift and that the government would utilize the profits of the monopoly to pay pensions.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Lieut. J. P. Keeler, C. A. C., relieved from one hundred sixty-fourth company and placed on unassigned list duty at New Orleans.

Orders April 21 directing First Lieut. R. C. Bayly, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco to report by telegraph to adjutant-general of army amended to direct him to report upon arrival at San Francisco of the transport to sail from Manila Oct 15.

Capt. H. Hall, coast artillery, detailed as a member of the examining board, Ft. Monroe, during absence Maj. C. H. McNeill, coast artillery.

Capt. M. Churchill, first field artillery, relieved duty in the Philippines division; joined battery D, first field artillery, Springfield barracks, Hawaii.

Capt. W. H. Noble, second infantry, detailed to duty in the pay department, San Antonio.

Maj. J. T. Davidson, quartermaster, to Ft. Riley for duty as quartermaster, and take charge of construction work.

Capt. C. D. Rhodes and J. M. Palmer, general staff, and R. F. Walton, retired, report by letter to commanding general, department of the East, for duty as instructor inspectors during maneuvers of the Massachusetts militia, Essex-Middlesex counties, Mass., July 22 to 30.

Capt. E. M. Leary and J. F. McKinley, eleventh cavalry, relieved from duty at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and join eleventh cavalry at San Antonio.

Resignation of Captain King, Philippine scouts, accepted.

Capt. J. B. Schoeffel, tenth infantry, relieved from duty with maneuver division to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for temporary duty, thence to Ft. Logan, Col.

Capt. A. H. Huguet, seventeenth infantry, relieved from duty in maneuver division July 15 to Ft. McPherson for temporary duty.

Capt. C. M. Condon, coast artillery, relieved from duty as major Philippine scouts Aug. 15, and assigned to one hundred and fiftieth company, coast artillery.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. Burr, ordnance, detailed as member of board of officers to consider and report upon changes to be made in cavalry horse equipment, etc.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordnance department, to Ansonia, Conn., pertaining to material for his department.

Maj. H. G. Leonard, fourteenth infantry, relieved from temporary duty Washington.

Navy Orders

Commander A. B. Hoff, detached duty command the Celtic and granted leave for two months.

Lieut. W. T. Lightle, detached duty command the Stewart, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign W. F. Jacobs, detached duty the Tacoma, to duty connection fitting out the Florida, navy yard, New York, N. Y., and duty on board when placed in commission.

Midshipmen T. S. McCloy, E. C. McGeehe, O. M. Read, Jr., and R. B. Simons, to duty the Ohio.

Midshipmen C. Y. Johnston, A. Loder, E. H. Hicks, R. E. Dennett and P. F. Foster, to duty the Washington.

Midshipmen W. A. Riedel, J. R. Peterson, Jr., E. B. Nixon, R. P. Hinrichs, J.

G. B. Gromer, W. D. Ford and J. W. Anderson, to duty the Georgia.

Midshipmen W. C. Barnes, J. H. Bird-sall, J. W. McClellan, G. F. Parrott, Jr., and A. G. Zimmerman, to duty the New Hampshire.

Midshipmen S. E. Rose, M. K. Goodridge and J. M. Blackwell, to duty the Maine.

Midshipmen F. R. Sessions, F. B. Melendy, F. J. Lowry, F. Welden and J. C. Thom, to duty the West Virginia.

Midshipmen J. H. Taylor, J. L. Nielson, D. S. McQuarrie and H. S. Halslip, to duty the South Dakota.

Midshipmen R. N. Perley, A. L. Morgan, Jr., S. D. McCaughy, W. J. Butler and C. A. Bailey, to duty the Nebraska.

Midshipmen L. St. L. Pamperin, W. B. Phillips, J. Garnett, P. R. Baker, R. K. Awtry and G. B. Ashe, to duty the Louisiana.

Midshipmen R. M. Hinckley, J. A. Fletcher, J. C. Byrnes, H. F. Bruns and J. A. Baird, to duty the Vermont.

Midshipman F. E. P. Ueberroth, to duty the Kansas.

Midshipmen H. R. Keller, M. L. Deyo, L. P. Smith, J. McE. B. Smith and G. D. Murray, to duty the Virginia.

Midshipmen R. P. Mohle, H. S. Keep, H. S. M. Clay, G. C. Fuller and R. J. Carstarphen, to duty the New Jersey.

Medical Director P. A. Lovering, detached duty naval medical supply depot, New York, N. Y., to duty in command of the naval hospital, navy yard, Mare island, Cal.

Medical Director M. H. Simons, detached duty in command of the naval hospital, navy yard, Mare island, Cal., to home.

Medical Inspector F. W. F. Wieber, detached duty navy recruiting station, New York, N. Y., to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Surgeon C. D. Langhorne, detached duty naval hospital, naval home, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

Marine Corps Orders

Maj. P. M. Bannon, detailed marine barracks, New York, to Philippines via transport of Aug. 5.

Maj. G. C. Thorpe, detailed expeditionary service, to the Connecticut.

Maj. J. T. Bootes, detailed expeditionary service, the Michigan.

Capt. T. E. Backstrom, detailed marine barracks, Annapolis, to recruiting duty, Atlanta.

Capt. F. C. Lahder, detailed recruiting duty, Pittsburg, to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. J. D. Murray, detailed marine barracks, Boston, to duty naval prison.

Maj. W. N. McKelvey, granted leave for one month from June 24.

Maj. J. T. Myers, detailed marine barracks, Philadelphia, to recruiting duty, Boston.

First Lieut. W. F. Bevan, detailed recruiting duty, Boston, to Philippine islands via transport of Aug. 5.

First Lieut. R. E. Adams, detailed marine barracks, New York, to command marine barracks, Pensacola.

First Lieut. P. H. Torrey, detailed marine officers school, Port Royal, to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. W. F. Upshur, detached

**ALL ROADS LEAD TO WASHINGTON
PURPORTS LIBRARIAN'S NOTICE**

**Economic March of Times
Toward Centralization
Closely Followed.**

**REFERENCE LISTS
AVAILABLE TO ALL**

EVERY economic aspect of present-day life in the United States is a subject of study for Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, and his assistants. Whenever an important new magazine article is printed on income taxation, mercantile marine subsidies, popular election of senators, direct primaries, employers' liability or postal savings banks, some worker in the national library enters it in the catalogues and classifies it in a reference list for the use of everybody in the land. Whenever a new pamphlet on boycotts

marine officers school, Port Royal, to marine barracks, Mare island.

First Lieut. W. C. Wise, Jr., detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to marine officers school, Port Royal.

Second Lieut. J. L. Duxey and B. F. Hickey, commissioned second lieutenants from June 9 and ordered to report for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. S. M. Harrington, detached the Idaho to marine barracks, Norfolk.

The fourth expeditionary regiment, San Diego, Cal., has been broken up, and officers and men returned to their original stations, except Capt. J. N. Wright, Capt. F. J. Schwabie, A. Q. M.; Capt. F. F. Roberts, First Lieut. L. S. Willis, E. B. Cole, P. A. Capron, Second Lieut. C. A. Nutting and C. W. Alger, with 200 men, who will remain at Camp Thomas for the present.

**PLAN TO DEVELOP
POWER IN OREGON**

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—With a capital stock of \$250,000 the Hydro-Electric Company has incorporated to develop its two dam sites here.

The two power sites to be developed are among the most valuable on Hood river. Both are in narrow gorges and a great amount of power can be obtained with slight expense.

One site on the Evans property is one and one-half miles from the city. The dam site on Dr. Watt's property is a few feet above Tucker's bridge on the county road.

Mr. Evans declares that the work of developing the power sites will be rushed and that the company will soon be ready to supply power for all purposes to the city and county of Hood River.

MR. TAFT CABLES TO SHAH

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent a cablegram of congratulations to the Shah of Persia, Ahmed Mirza, on the second anniversary of his accession, Friday.

or injunctions is published by a labor organization or whenever a discussion on either of these subjects is developed in a legal journal some one on Mr. Putnam's staff makes a record which shall help writers, speakers and readers the country over to avail themselves of its contents.

The librarian publishes select lists of references on economic subjects in which he finds a considerable portion of his fellow citizens is interested and among his latest lists are those on boycotts and injunctions in labor disputes and on the cost of living and high prices. The prevailing high prices of commodities and the consequent high cost of living have been widely discussed in America and other countries. A select committee of the United States Senate on wages and prices of commodities and a commission on the cost of living appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts have been looking into the question.

The list of references directs attention

to the literature of the subject contained in the Library of Congress. An attempt has been made to separate discussions on the cost of living from those relating more strictly to prices. Special aspects of the subject, such as history of prices, purchasing power of money, standard of living, tariff and prices, theory of prices, and trusts and prices are considered.

The methods of distributing these bibliographies are set forth in a recent announcement of the librarian of Congress.

The list of references on boycotts and injunctions in labor disputes is distributed free to depository and all other libraries on Mr. Putnam's mailing list, while individuals desiring copies may purchase them from the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, at 10 cents each. The list of references on cost of living and high prices, consisting of 107 pages, can also be procured from the superintendent of documents at 15 cents each, postal-order or draft.

RATIONAL GOLF
By JASON ROGERS

The term "championship course" has two uses, particular and general, writes A. E. M. Croome, in the World of Golf. Particularly it denotes greens over which championships are played for and is an honorific title. Generally it is used to specify others which have not yet been selected as the scenes of championship contests, but are eminently suited to provide the requisite test of ability. In this latter use the term connotes first and foremost the quality of fairness. A competitor steps on to the first teeing ground knowing that during the next two hours, more or less, he will have a tolerably large margin of error for all his shots, and that his reward will vary in exact ratio to the correctness of his judgment and execution.

He will not be required to place his ball with meticulous accuracy from the tee; "straight down the middle" is his motto and if he deviates a few yards to right or left the difficulty of his next stroke will not be appreciably increased. In approaching the hole he will aim at the flag and try to hit his ball truly; there will be no need for him to display power of club, here curtailing and there increasing the loft or run of his ball. That sort of game is of no use at Prestwick. You must either play the shot of a lifetime or hope that luck will enable you to recover from a merely decent shot. Therefore, an action for libel would lie against anybody who called it a championship course without specifying that he means more than that the championships have been played for over it.

Speaking for myself I am bound to say that in certain places the trickiness is overdone. I imagine that the really good players, of whom there are perhaps 20 alive at the present moment, are justified in claiming that they should have a chance of holing the ball whenever they are in reach with any club. Under the weather conditions at present

prevailing this chance is denied them about nine times in the round at Prestwick.

The following is the word regarding the definition of a British amateur as adopted by the British delegates at a meeting recently held at Prestwick during the championship:

An amateur is one who, after attaining the age of 15, has (a) never carried clubs for hire; (b) never received any consideration, directly or indirectly, for playing or for teaching the game; (c) never played for a money prize in any competition.

No amateur may, without forfeiting his status, receive directly or indirectly from the promoter of any match or tournament any consideration for playing in such match or tournament.

This rule seems more drastic in some of its details than the American rule.

**CHINESE HARASS
RUSSIANS ON AMUR**

ST. PETERSBURG—It is asserted that Chinese persist in shooting at Russian fishermen who approach the Chinese bank of the Amur, and that they are also destroying the Russian navigation signs and light buoys on the Amur and Ussuri rivers.

Russian consulates in Mongolia are reported as besieged with complaints of hindrance to Russian trade. It is represented that passports and other restrictions have been introduced virtually with an aim of driving out the Russian traders.

MOSCOW—The local papers report that 200 Chinese bandits attacked and drove back the Russian frontier post in the Amur district. The bandits retired upon the arrival of a Russian torpedo boat.

ATWOOD IN NEW YORK AFTER CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT FROM BOSTON

(Continued from Page One)

over, but with perfect control Atwood soared aloft again, wheeled once more and darted across the bay toward Governors island. He had at first intended landing on the aviation field at Mineola.

On his way to Governors island Atwood circled the statue of Liberty. Atwood crossed to Long island near Casino beach, on the Astoria side of the East river and just above Hell's Gate. He flew straight down the river after passing the Queensboro bridge and headed for Wall street.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Harry N. Atwood and his mechanic started on the second lap of their Boston-New York flight from Ocean avenue, where he landed yesterday afternoon after an exhibition flight over the Thames river race course. The workers going to their factories cheered him on today. Traveling at about 50 miles an hour at a height of 500 feet the aeroplane soon was lost to view.

The aviator's feats of yesterday were discussed today to the exclusion of Harvard's easy victory in the varsity eight-oar event. He played tag with the crews during their race, swooping and gliding over their heads, easily outdistancing them and circling back to take up the chase again.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Harry N. Atwood in his Burgess-Wright biplane while passing over Savin Rock, a local pleasure resort, picked up an express trolley car and slowed up perceptibly to get on almost even terms with it. Then the aeroplane sped away leaving the car as if standing still.

NEW YORK—An agreement between the Aero Club of America and the Aero Club of New York for an aerodrome for all local, national and international purposes was effected yesterday. The aerodrome at Nassau boulevard, established by the Aero Club of New York, will be used jointly for one year from today by both clubs.

The aerodrome will hereafter be under the control of a joint committee of five, of which Timothy L. Woodruff will be chairman. Of the other four members two will be named by the Aero Club of America and two by the Aero Club of New York.

For the last few months the Aero Club of America has been using Belmont park, but the aviators found fault on account of obstructions, which the owners of the park were unwilling to remove.

WASHINGTON—Treasury officials are not prepared to discuss the legal status of Aviator Atwood, who flew in an aeroplane over the course of the Yale-Harvard boat race at New London, Conn., Friday. Presumably there is federal authority to check such proceedings, but the government has rights over the Thames course chiefly because it is on a navigable river. How far up into the air the jurisdiction of the government extends when the operations are entirely within the boundaries of a state may be open to question.

The state of Connecticut has enacted a statute under which aviators are to be regulated. It may be that appeal must be made to state authorities rather than to the treasury department for policing the race course. The question will probably be discussed in detail before the race of next year is rowed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Nels J. Nelson, the New Britain aviator, made his initial flight at Lighthouse point Friday by soaring over the sound to the left breakwater, at a height of 400 feet.

EASTCHURCH, Eng.—Charles T. Weymann, the American entrant in the race for the international aviation trophy, while making a practice flight today, attained a speed of 80 miles an hour and broke all English records.

MINEOLA, L. I.—The "home made" biplane of Dr. Henry M. Walden of New York, fell 150 feet on the Mineola aviation field today with Dr. Walden aboard without injuring the occupant.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A. Holland Forbes of Fairfield has been granted the first license to navigate an airship or dirigible balloon, under the new aviation law. The flight of H. N. Atwood into the state Friday calls attention to the fact that the new aviation law prohibits an airman from flying within the state unless he has a license. It provides a penalty of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both.

SWISS ENVOY TO ATTEND MILWAUKEE—Paul Ritter, Swiss ambassador at Washington, will be one of the guests at the ninth annual tournament of the Swiss-American turners to be held here July 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ALCHIERI SOUPS
(pronounced Al-cher-ee)
are of incomparable flavor & surpassing delicacy. Their richness renders them a jelly, if on ice over night. Here is the art of a really gifted chef, fancy soups involving the use of fine garnishes, distinctive sauces, & choicest meats, etc. Such delicacies necessarily cost a little more—a fair equivalent of the more expensive materials which they contain. Alchieri Soups represent a unique convenience where true culinary art is appreciated. Sold in quarts, pints & 5-pints.

Write Alchieri for your nearest agent.
Boston: S. S. Pierce; N. Y.: Park & Tilford

AMBASSADOR AND MRS. GUILD SAIL ON CARONIA FOR EUROPE



CURTIS GUILD

NEW YORK—Curtis Guild, former Governor of Massachusetts, the new United States ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Guild were among the passengers on board the Cunard steamship Caronia, which sailed for Europe this morning.

Ambassador Guild plans to make the trip to St. Petersburg by way of London and Paris. Arriving in London on July 8, the Guilds will spend a few days in that city and then go on to Paris, where visits to American friends will take up several more days. Ambassador Guild expects to arrive at St. Petersburg on Aug. 1.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Northern Pacific private car Yellowstone occupied by President Howard Elliot and party passed through Boston this morning enroute from St. Paul to Marion, Mass.

For the Harvard crews and shells the New Haven road provided auto cars and vestibule equipment from New London, Conn., to Boston, via Plainville and Providence, this morning.

John B. Hamill, passenger train master of the Boston & Albany road, is attending a meeting of the New York Central train masters at Albany for the purpose of securing final instructions in relation to all-steel equipment in the railway mail service.

The Pullman private parlor car Engadine, occupied by Henry Richards and party, was attached to the Boston & Maine Bangor express at 10 o'clock this morning enroute to North Belgrade, Me. The private Pullman car Independence, occupied by Mrs. John S. Rannels and party, passed through Boston this morning enroute from Chicago to Mt. Whittier, N. H.

For the employees of the William S. Butler Company, who held their outing at Riverside recreation grounds today, the Boston & Albany road ran a nine-car special train from the South station at 1:33 p. m.

The Pennsylvania railroad private car 120, occupied by Freight Traffic Manager George D. Dixon and family, passed through Boston today enroute from Philadelphia to Mt. Desert Ferry, Me.

The New Haven railway private car 100, occupied by Victor Taylor and party, passed through Boston today enroute from New Haven, Conn., to Mt. Desert Ferry, Me. via the Boston & Maine system.

Albert C. Goodyear of Buffalo, vice-president of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad, passed through Boston this morning in the private car 110 enroute to Keene, N. H.

LAKE-BUILT SHIP IS DUE IN AUGUST

William Harper, Jr., president of the Harper Transportation Company, said today that the first of the new steamers built on the Great Lakes for service between Boston and southern ports, will arrive here early in August. He said that Capt. Smith had left Boston to take command of the steamer, The Penobscot, and that she would load a cargo of coal for Montreal, and at the latter port probably a cargo of grain for the United States. According to the present schedule, the vessel will go first to New York and then to Boston to begin the new service.

Three other steamers are being built there, and, according to Mr. Harper, they will be ready for service shortly after the Penobscot, there being a lapse of two weeks between the completion of each one.

TWO ARRESTED IN ERIE HOLDUP
ERIE, Pa.—James Carroll, who says that his home is in Montana, and Walter Mooney were arrested at noon today and are held on suspicion of being connected with the holdup of a Philadelphia-Erie train on the Pennsylvania railroad Friday night by 12 men. Although officials deny it, there is a rumor that about \$25,000 was taken.

Silks
The Specialty Silk Store,
46 TEMPLE PLACE,
Boston, Mass.

INVESTIGATION OF ALL EXPRESS COMPANIES IN U. S. NOW ORDERED

(Continued from Page One)

several months to compare these rates with those now in existence. It also was announced that the filing of the new rates would not affect the proposed investigation in any way. This investigation will be one of the widest in scope ever undertaken by the commission and not only will be conducted as to rates but will include the practices, accounts and revenues of the various companies.

It appears that in the case of long hauls of express packages to non-competitive points the general reductions amount to as much as 50 per cent. Officials of the commission say that the new rates will bring substantial reductions on 90 per cent of the traffic handled by the 16 or 17 express companies of the country.

The new tariffs also show that the companies have abandoned their double graduate system of charging for express packages weighing less than 100 pounds.

B. & A. RAILROAD IS NOW UNDER BOSTON CONTROL

The Boston & Albany today came exclusively under the direction of James H. Hustis, vice-president of the road, the New York Central relinquishing its direct control of the road from the New York office maintained during 10 years of lease. Mr. Hustis and his subordinates will, it is said, settle all questions in connection with the management of the road, and be held responsible for all details to President W. C. Brown of the New York Central.

MUSIC ON COMMON TO BE HIGH CLASS

A band concert of high grade music, under the direction of the music department of Boston, will be given on the Common tomorrow from 3:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. by the Municipal band. The program is:

Swedish Coronation march....Svendsen
Overture—"Maximilian Robespierre"....Littoff
Grand finale from "Aida," second act....Verdi
Cornet solo—"Whirlwind Polka"....Levy
Mr. H. E. Brenton.
Caprice Italian....Tschaiowsky
Quartet for brass from "Rigoletto"....Verdi
Messrs. Brenton and Colburn, cornets.
Mr. Callo, trombone.
Mr. Park, baritone.
"Hymn to the Sun," from "Iris"....Mascardi
"Dance of the Hours"....Ponchielli
Overture—"Il Guarany"....Gomes

PREPAYMENT CARS GO INTO OPERATION ON MATTAPAN LINE

Prepayment cars to the number of 25 comprised the complete equipment of the Mattapan to Dudley street line of the Boston Elevated Company for the first time today, although a few of the cars have been given a trial over the line recently.

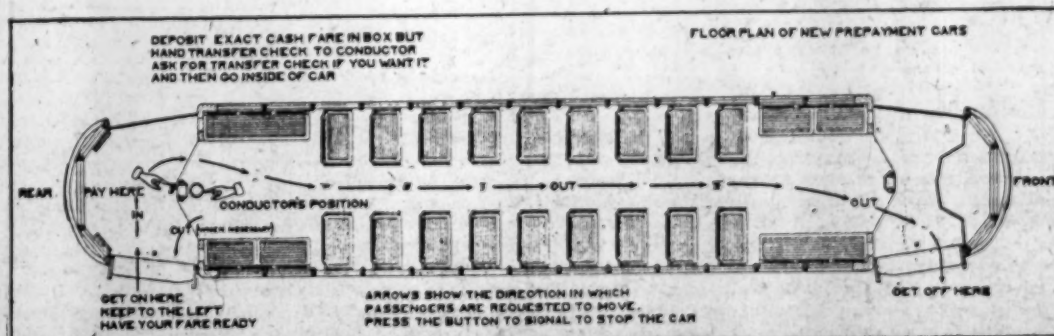
Passengers have crowded the new vehicles since early morning, owing to the large number of persons taking the ride out of curiosity. Despite the fact that the cars were nearly all carrying capacity loads, great satisfaction with the new system was expressed by the passengers, who were agreeably surprised by the facility with which fares are collected.

No delay was experienced by passengers in entering the car, as these cars are a great improvement over the type known as pay-as-you-enter cars, in use in some cities. Instead of the narrow door, one-half for entrance and the other half for egress, on that type, the prepayment cars of the Elevated company have a door wide enough for two persons to pass in abreast. There also is a very large platform, capable of holding comfortably at least a dozen people. Here those who do not have the exact change are asked to wait till the passengers with nickels have passed into the car.

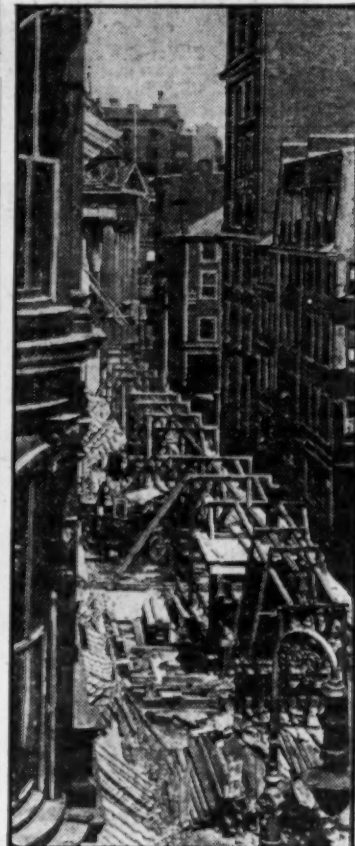
The rear door is used exclusively for entrance and the front door for exit. The company has 50 of these cars that have been assigned for use on the Mattapan to Dudley street line, the Jamaica Plain to Dudley street line and the Medford to Sullivan square by way of Winter Hill line.

WAKEFIELD TEACHERS RESIGN
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The school committee Friday night received the resignations of three more teachers in the public schools, two of them being high school instructors. They are Clyde Reynolds, who is to take a position as instructor at Dartmouth College; Lucien H. Thayer and Miss Fannie Knight.

DIAGRAM SHOWS FEATURES OF NEW TYPE CAR FOR BOSTON



CORDUROY ROAD UNEARTHED IN BOSTON STREET



DIGGING UP CORDUROY ROAD

Engineers and architects are interested today in the corduroy road discovered in excavating for a sewer in Central street. The road, which was found to be well preserved, follows the exact line of Central street, and is said to have been in existence for more than 200 years.

CLOTHING MEN SHOW DESIGNS

Members of the National Association of Clothing Designers this afternoon are conducting an exhibition of their latest products for the benefit of leading wholesale and retail clothing dealers, as a feature of the second day of the semi-annual convention of the association, held at the American house.

This evening there will be a dinner. President John McMahon of Boston will preside and Daniel P. Sullivan will be toastmaster. On Sunday the members will go to Nantasket.

CANADA PREMIER WAITS ON LINER

LONDON—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and other overseas statesmen, as well as the Canadian and Bermudian contingents of troops here for the coronation, have been booked to depart aboard the Empress of Britain today.

As the seamen and firemen of the vessel had not boarded her and no work had been done on the cargo it is doubtful whether the steamer will leave today.

OPEN EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES

Delegates from all over New England are here to attend the summer conferences of the Episcopal churches which open today at the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge.

Bishop William Lawrence addresses the laymen in the parish house of Christ's church, Cambridge, this afternoon. The conferences will extend over next week and the week following.

RAMSDALL WINS BRITISH DASHES

LONDON—In the amateur athletic championships here today F. L. Ramsdall of the University of Pennsylvania won the 100-yard dash in 10.2-5s.

F. J. Halbhuis of Canada captured the 440-yard dash in 50.4-5s. Ramsdall also won the 220-yard dash in 22.1-5s. Halbhuis was second.

CUT RAILS WRECK EXPRESS

PARIS—The express from Havre for Paris has been derailed by train wreckers near Louvres. All the cars turned over, but none of the passengers were seriously injured. Copies of the Guerre Sociale were found lying beside the cut rails. The press is demanding that the new ministry put an end to revolutionary activities and outrages.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS PLAYGROUND

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass.—The Locke School Association will open a public playground here on Monday, and it will remain open until September.

DEPOT FOR CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Woods & Co. of St. John, N. B., have been awarded the contract for the construction of a new station for the Intercolonial railway at Campbellton, N. B., replacing the one destroyed last year.

C. P. BERRY PASSES AWAY

WOLFBORE, N. H.—Announcement was made today that Charles P. Berry, a former mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., and before that time a shoe manufacturer in Lynn, Mass., passed away here last night.

BEGIN MANSUR INQUEST

An inquest in the case of Elijah M. Mansur, the civil war veteran, who was found in the dining room of his home, 22 High street, Brookline, Wednesday morning by his wife, was begun today in the Brookline district court.

Messrs. Brewer-Macaulay Company

Formerly of 525 WASHINGTON STREET,
take pleasure in announcing their removal to

158 Tremont Street, Boston

Store formerly occupied by G. Wildes Smith
and expect to be in a much better position to
serve their customers.

Brewer-Macaulay Company

SEAL CONFERENCE RESULTS SCORED BY NOVOE VREMYA

ST. PETERSBURG—The Novoe Vremya sharply criticizes the outcome of the Washington seal conference and questions the right of Canada to participate in the conference. It says that Canada, in the possessing seal breeding grounds, could be regarded as a joint possessor with the United States only because the latter on the eve of the conference for some reason ceded to the Dominion one fifth of the American yearly catch.

The paper asserts that the compromise with the Canadian and Japanese poachers giving them 30 per cent of the Russian and American catch is useless because there is nothing to prohibit the poachers of other nations from taking their places. It adds that the conference should have established the principle that Russia, the United States and Japan were the owners of the seal herds which virtually are domesticated mammals, the capture of which in the sea pastures is as unlawful as the capture of cattle straying across a frontier line.

STATE RAILROAD BOARD GRANTS FOUR PETITIONS

The Massachusetts railroad commissioners granted the following petitions today: The Boston & Northern to relocate its tracks in Green street from the Lynn Falls parkway to Avon street, Melrose; the Middlesex Street Railway Company to construct a road across Warren street, Lowell; the Worcester & Northern street railway for extension of time in which to construct its line; the Boston & Maine to run a special train from Boston to Marlboro and return tomorrow for the Order of Railroad Conductors.

A petition was received from the Middlesex & Boston Street railway for further continuance of the withdrawal of free transfers on the Newton Street Railway Company's lines.

The city of Boston transmitted a copy of the order from the city council granting permission to the Old Colony Street railway to act as a common carrier of newspapers, baggage, express matter and freight on its lines to Boston between the draw on the Neponset bridge and the car barn 100 feet from the latter.

DEED SIGNATURE BY D. B. RUSSELL

Daniel Blake Russell, known in the recent Russell estate case as "Fresno Dan" Russell, has placed his name jointly with William C. Russell upon a mortgage for \$150,000 on property belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Russell, and with William C. Russell has signed a deed of transfer to the American Surety Company of New York, in which he makes his first claim in writing over his signature and under oath to being the son of Daniel Russell. The deed bears date of June 12, 1911.

Counsel for "Dakota Dan" Russell, the other claimant for a portion of the estate, when seen Friday night, refused to state whether or not this fact would have any bearing upon the case, in the appeal against the first decision by the Cambridge court. He said, however, that these proceedings had taken place notwithstanding the caveat filed in January, 1910, affecting the sale or transfer of the building during the litigation.

DECLINES ART APPOINTMENT

Edwin S. Atkins, a Boston business man named by Mayor Fitzgerald to be a member of the Boston art commission to succeed Arthur F. Esterbrook, has declined the appointment because of business pressure.

DECISION AGAINST UNITED FRUIT
NEW ORLEANS—That the United Fruit Company attempted to regain control of the Bluefields Steamship Company to restrain trade in direct contravention of the anti-trust law is the opinion of Judge Rufus E. Foster of the United States circuit court, handed down in the case of Frederick M. Steele against the United Fruit Company.

VOTE THAT DR. BERLE STAY
After taking a rising vote of 45 to 44 that the Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle should remain pastor of Shawmut Congregational church until Jan. 1, the meeting held last night in the vestry was adjourned without date on motion of the clerk.

PRISONER OF MEXICAN BANDITS
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Jana Gotha-chalk, a German mining expert, arrived here from Coahuayula, Michoacan, with a story of being seven days a prisoner of Mexican bandits and rescued after a fight in which 14 were killed.

ARRESTED AT YORK BEACH
YORK BEACH, Me.—Charged with shooting a man in Baltimore, Md., last fall John Ross of that city was placed under arrest here early today and taken to the jail at Alfred.

ATKINS HATS
NEW BOX EDGE
SPECIAL \$3.00
Others at \$2.00 and \$3.00
ATKINS, Hatter
4 Tremont St., near Scollay Sq.

PRESIDENT STARTS FOR GOLF LINKS ON ARRIVAL IN BEVERLY

(Continued from Page One.)

ville at 8:44, nearly two hours late, with a combination car and baggage coach attached. Conductor P. M. Wilcox pulled out with orders to run express to Montserrat.

A squad of eight policemen in charge of a sergeant gave notice of the President's arrival at the South station.

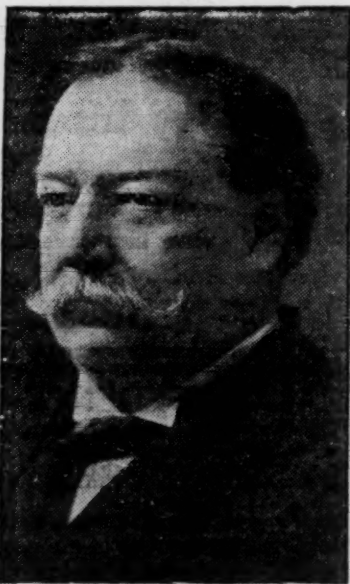
Neither the President nor any member of his party was visible while the car was in the station.

WASHINGTON—President Taft is on his way today to his new cottage at Beverly, Mass. Mrs. Taft, Charlie Taft, Miss Delia Torrey, the President's aunt, of Millbury, Mass., and Maj. A. W. Butt left here with him on Friday night.

Mr. Taft will stay there until Sunday afternoon. Secretary Hillea went as far as Wilmington, Del., but will rejoin the President at Albany, N. Y., Sunday night on the way to Indianapolis, where the President will be the guest of former Vice-President Fairbanks over the Fourth of July.

On the night of the Fourth of July the President will make an address at the banquet of the Marion Club in Indianapolis.

Nation's Chief Executive Who Comes to Bay State for His Summer Vacation



(Copyrighted 1908 by E. Chierling) PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT

REPUBLICANS TO CELEBRATE

The Brookline Republican Club will hold its annual "night before the Fourth" celebration this year at Goddard hall, 178 Washington street. The program will be informal, with speakers yet to be announced.

SENATE POSTPONES RECONSIDERATION OF THE TEACHERS' BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

voted by the Governor, except that the provision making it mandatory on the part of the school committee to increase the salaries is put in the form of a referendum to the Boston voters. Governor Foss' position is understood to be that the fixing of salaries of Boston's school teachers is a matter which belongs to the city's school committee, a function which was delegated to the committee by the people, and therefore a question on which a referendum would be out of place.

MR. WHITE HELPS SAVE WATER FOWL

As the result of information supplied to the Long Island Game Protective Association by Norman H. White of Brookline, and by that organization laid before Governor Dix of New York, the latter has vetoed the Shide bill, passed by the New York Legislature, which provided for an extension of the open season on water fowl.

Information to that effect has been received by Representative White from Ottomar H. Van Norden, president of the Long Island Game Protective Association.

WAKEFIELD HEAD OF SCHOOLS IS OUT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The resignation of Jacob H. Carrey, superintendent of the public schools of Wakefield and Lynnfield, was accepted Friday night at a joint meeting of the school committees of these towns. Mr. Carrey was recently reelected by unanimous vote, but after consideration he decided to sever his connection with the schools to take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Carrey came to Wakefield from Northampton, and he is president of the Syracuse Alumni Association. He says that he has no plans for the future to announce.

LYNN CALEDONIANS OPEN CLUBHOUSE

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Caledonian Club held a lawn party on its new grounds on Winnepurkitt avenue Friday evening and dedicated its new clubhouse. More than 500 friends of the club were present.

The estate is known as "Eden Hill," and comprises seven acres. The use of the grounds was given the society by A. W. Dick, its past chief. There is room for an 18-hole golf course. In conjunction with the clubhouse is an open-air dancing pavilion and inside the building is a large banquet hall.

MEDFORD DECIDING SCHOOL QUESTION

A special session of the Medford school committee will be held next week for final action regarding the proposed addition to the Curtis school, a wooden structure, the estimated cost of the proposed work being \$18,000. A new brick structure would cost about \$10,000 more than the proposed addition. Mayor Charles H. Taylor favors a new brick building and some of the committee hold similar views. The city government will probably be petitioned to pass an additional appropriation.

WANTS MORE WATER FACILITIES

WALTHAM, Mass.—The connection of the city's water supply system with the Stony Brook reservoir of the city of Cambridge here and an allowance of 2,000,000 gallons of water daily to Waltham is to be asked under the terms of a bill now before the Legislature which provides for the raising of the reservoir dam 15 feet.

PRESIDENT TAFT SEES RECIPROCITY HELP TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE

(Continued from Page One.)

might ever become enemies. In the former instance the reciprocity agreement thus becomes his promise of efforts at further revision of the customs duties, and in the latter it supplements his general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, now about ready to go to the Senate.

The issue of reciprocity with Canada came up last fall, at which time there was a conference in this city of accredited representatives of the Dominion government and the government of the United States. The idea of reciprocity with Canada was generally favored on both sides of the line and it was not until after the commodities to be affected had been announced that opposition began to appear.

In the present instance it was the agricultural classes, more particularly those living along the border, who would be affected adversely, according to allegations that began to be made. The opposition to the agreement in Canada became as active as in the United States, and the result in the United States was that although the agreement was presented to the short session of the Sixty-first Congress, which met in December and ended in March of this year, there was no opportunity to bring it to a vote in the Senate.

It passed the House, then Republican, by a large majority, but its opponents in the Senate refused to consent to a vote in that body and so the agreement was held back until Congress had adjourned.

Because of the important questions involved, many of the international in character, the President said that he would call an extra session of the Sixty-second Congress, provided the Senate declined prior to March 4 to permit a vote. The senators who opposed reciprocity did not want an extra session, and they thought the political objections to it were so great that the President would not make his threat good. But the Sixty-second Congress with its Democratic House was called to meet April 4, since which time it has been in session.

Mr. Taft referred only to reciprocity in his message at the opening of the session, but of course it was not possible for him to limit the work of Congress to that subject. The Democrats of the House, in a caucus just before the extra session opened, decided to begin a number of departmental and other investigations, which are now underway, and also to pass several bills providing for reductions of customs duties. Already the farmers' free list has gone through that body and also the bill providing for reductions of the duties of wool. The cotton schedule is to come in due time and perhaps one or two others.

Before taking up any of the other questions mentioned above, the House passed the Canadian reciprocity agreement in the form approved by the President. That agreement then went to the Senate, where it was referred to the committee on finance, which only recently reported it without recommendation, after approving the Root amendment relating to wool pulp and paper.

The Root amendment was defeated in the Senate last week and the agreement itself, as soon as a vote can be reached, will be ratified. The chief obstructionists are the Republican progressives, who want to amend the agreement by adding to it the Democratic tariff bills.

The Senate Democrats do not favor these amendments. They want the Senate to ratify the agreement as it came from the House, after which they will be ready to take up the tariff bills as separate measures. There is no dispute of the statement that the progressive plan of amending the agreement is for its ultimate defeat, for it is pretty well understood that if the agreement should be amended in the manner proposed, the President would veto it.

Canadian reciprocity has thus been an issue in the American Congress for six months. It was up during the three months of the short session of last winter, which ended March 4, and it has been before the present extra session for three months.

The agreement will owe its ratification in the Senate to Democratic votes, just as was the case in the House. In both bodies the large body of Republican members, including the progressives or insurgents and the standpatters, oppose it. Its support by practically the whole of the Democratic strength put it through the House by a large majority, and will put it through the Senate, as soon as the progressives can be induced to end their debate.

The progressives oppose it because they say it is unfair to the farmers. They say they would favor it if it could be amended by adding to it the wool and other Democratic tariff bills. Such amendment, in their opinion, would affect the manufacturers as well as the farmers. The agreement, they maintain, affects only the farmers, who, they say, should not be singled out for an attack of that kind.

The protectionists oppose the agreement because, in their opinion, it is a blow at high protection—an entering wedge which in time may split it asunder. They are entirely satisfied with the duties fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and do not like the position taken by the President in favor of reducing those duties next winter, after the tariff board shall have made its report covering the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. Their opposition to the Canadian agreement is entirely consistent with the position

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WALTHAM

A 100-acre track of the Robert Treat Paine estate is to be put on the market.

Officers chosen by the Sunday school of the Universalist church are: Superintendent, Frank L. Barnes; assistant, Mrs. Thomas A. Armstrong; secretary, Mrs. John E. Cobb; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Barrows; chorister, Mrs. Florence Bowers Bent; superintendent of kindergarten, Mrs. Arthur Gray.

The Norumbega Association of Stationery Engineers has chosen: President, D. M. Jones; vice-president, George H. Comstock; secretary, Jesse C. Muzzey; financial secretary, William B. True; treasurer, Thomas Hadow; conductor, George E. Nichols; sentry, J. F. Carney.

NORWOOD

R. P. Littlefield, instructor at the high school, has resigned.

The Norwood Press Club will hold annual field day at Berwick park, July 4. Rev. J. A. Forslund of River Lake, Wis., has accepted the call to become pastor of the Norwood Lutheran church.

The Norfolk County Central Labor Union, which has jurisdiction in this town, Dedham, Hyde Park, Walpole and Foxboro, has chosen as its president Robert E. Oldham and as its secretary-treasurer, Lester W. Sleeper.

REVERE

At Revere center July 4 there will be a bonfire at midnight in Paul Revere park, a firemen's play at Curtis park at the beach, junior ball games in the morning and senior games in the afternoon, children's entertainments in town hall and G. A. R. hall and fireworks in the evening in Paul Revere park. The celebration at Beachmont will be under the direction of another committee.

MALDEN

The Linden Improvement Association announces that the civic parade on Tuesday will start at 8 o'clock from Lynn and Oliver streets and will pass up Salem street to Maplewood square, where it will be reviewed by members of the city government and the committee on awards, thence returning by Webster street and Eastern avenue to Linden square.

BROOKLINE

Today and tomorrow the Larz Anderson estate will again be open to the public.

The Friend Society's boys' camp will open next week at Buzzards bay.

WINTHROP

Preparations have been nearly completed by the Highland Athletic Association for the celebration of July 4. This will be the only observance in the town.

they always have taken in favor of high duties in the interest of the American manufacturers and wage earners. Prosperity, which they say is due to high protection, more than compensates for the inequalities of the tariff duties.

While the majority of the protectionists are opposed to the Canadian agreement, some of them will vote for it on account of pressure at home. The progressives are also divided, a minority of them having determined to vote for the agreement because it has been made a party issue by a Republican President. These minority votes among the protectionists and the progressives added to practically the solid Democratic vote in the Senate, will give the agreement its victory just as was the case when it went through the House under a Republican majority in that body, and in April of this year, when the Democrats were in control.

The Democrats favor the Canadian agreement because it means, as far as it goes, reduced duties. The Democrats have always favored low duties and their attempt to revise the tariff at this time has this idea in mind. The Canadian agreement reduces or abolishes the duties on certain agricultural products, and therefore is in accord with Democratic principles. By way of offsetting the alleged harm to be done the farmer by the agreement, the Democratic House has passed the farmers' free list, which cuts the duties on many manufactured articles presumably used by the farmer in considerable numbers.

President Taft favors the agreement for reasons which have been outlined in numerous carefully prepared addresses and messages to Congress. He is, perhaps, the one man in the country who takes the purely national and international viewpoint so far as the agreement is concerned. From this viewpoint he claims it is impossible not to favor it. He insists that the men who oppose it are men whose horizons are narrow.

The progressives, for instance, can see nothing but the interests of a few farmers along the northern border. The protectionists can see only the manufacturing interests of the country. The President, as he states it, sees the whole country with its more than 90,000,000 people, and also the whole of Canada, and the good effect which the agreement will have on the future relations of the two countries. The advantages, thus seen, he insists far outweigh the comparatively few injuries that would result from the ratification of the agreement, even assuming those injuries to be as serious as the progressives claim.

It is predicted that the Senate progressives will not be able indefinitely to prolong the debate in the Senate against the agreement. They can get only a handful of votes in favor of attaching the Democratic tariff bills to it and in the course of a few weeks must, in the very nature of the case, exhaust their supply of oratory. It is to be observed that the men of the Senate who favor the agreement are consuming almost no time in defending it. They are anxious

MELROSE

The Amphion Musical Club has elected: President, Franklin P. Shumway; vice-president, S. E. Jordan; secretary, Jabez S. Dyer; treasurer, Harold P. Waterhouse; librarian, Frank S. Whitney; assistant librarian, W. E. Craigie; auditor, H. B. Mansfield; musical director, Ephraim Cutter Jr. of Boston; voice committee, Ralph R. Stratton, L. Stockwell, R. E. Brown and Laban Beal Jr.; social committee, Edward Newell Griffin; social committee, R. E. Brown, John Light and Edwin Thatcher Clark.

Carol A. Fiske has been elected chief marshal of the parade for July 4.

STONEHAM

Members of the Stoneham high school graduating class who will go to college are: Miss Alice Butler, Tufts; Miss Helen Hinds, Simmons; Miss Hester Adams, Miss Harriett Bath and Miss Helen Mullaly, Bridgewater normal; Henry M. Hurd, Lowell Textile; Joseph C. Jenkins, New Hampshire State University; F. Tredwell Smith and Bruce Snow, Harvard; Charles F. Burr and Charles H. Hamill, Technology; Ernest L. Healy, Tufts.

Street lights will be burned all night July 3 and 4 by order of the selectmen.

CHELSEA

Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary, who has just returned from a western trip, is at the home of her brother Charles Stone of Cary avenue, for a week before going to Maine for the summer.

Kivey Rogers, who had the highest rank in Chelsea high school, has been awarded the Greenleaf scholarship at Harvard.

During July union services will be held in the First Congregational church by members of that church and of the Central Congregational church.

MEDFORD

New teachers elected by the school committee are Misses Imogene Farnum and Frances A. Perry, assistants at the high school; Miss Emma McCully, Tufts school; Miss Grace Titcomb, L. I. Dams school; Miss Flora L. Enright, assistant supervisor of drawing.

ARLINGTON

The Rev. M. Angelo Dougherty of Cambridge will occupy the pulpit of the Pleasant street Congregational church tomorrow morning. The Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, the pastor, will preach at the Congregational church in Madison, Conn.

HALIFAX

Nearly all the cottages at Monponsett are open for the season. It is expected that a freight station will be built here soon to take care of increasing business.

ACTING MAYOR COLLINS ORDERS LOAN OF \$93,000

Acting Mayor Collins yesterday authorized the issue of new loan certificates of \$93,000, of which \$80,000 is for the reconstruction of Curtis hall, Jamaica Plain; \$10,000 for the Chelsea north bridge, \$20,000 for the fire department repair shop and \$3,000 for the fireboat crew stationed on the city proper side of the harbor.

He approved a dozen contracts for telephone service for officials and employees of the health department, cutting the cost from \$820.07 yearly to \$364. He approved a contract with John F. O'Connell, the lowest bidder, for granite block paving in North street between Fleet and Richmond streets, for \$12,353.80. D. J. Desmond was awarded a contract for roofing the Hancock school for \$1175.

Among other orders signed was the transfer of \$12,750 for playground improvements.

STEAMER SENT TO EAST BOSTON TO BE REPAIRED

The steamer Massachusetts of the Maine Steamship Company's outside line, which arrived 18 hours late from New York at 2 a. m. today with 175 passengers, the delay being due to overheating of engine bearings, was taken to Lockwood's wharf, East Boston, later in the day to have her machinery overhauled and for other minor repairs. She will sail for New York again tomorrow at 4 p. m., her regular scheduled day and time.

The Bunker Hill arrived today on schedule time from New York and will sail again today at 4 p. m.

DESTROYERS OFF FOR MAINE COAST

The seventh division of the Atlantic torpedo boat fleet left the Charlestown navy yard today. The destroyers Lamson and Preston are going to Belfast, Me., and the Reid, Smith and Flusser are going to Castine, Me. The eighth division, consisting of the destroyers Paulding, Drayton, Terry, Roe and McCall arrived at the yard today from Gloucester.

MIDDLESEX CLERKS MEET IN CONCORD

CONCORD, Mass.—The tenth annual meeting of the Middlesex Town and City Clerks Association was held here yesterday. It was an all-day meeting and 28 cities and towns of Middlesex county were represented. The program included a business meeting in the morning, a banquet at noon followed by speaking and an auto ride about town and inspection of the Massachusetts reformatory in the afternoon.

NATIONAL LEATHER AND SHOE MEN GATHER HERE FOR CONVENTION

Many are gathering here for the national shoe and leather week, for which the New England Shoe and Leather Association and the 20 other trade organizations allied with it have long been preparing. The much advertised week will commence July 12 and end July 19, thus affording three different "market days" for the transaction of business between buyer and seller, and a similar number of days for social enjoyment, with Sunday between.

Of the various features of the week, the one that will continuously engage the interest of both the local and visiting members of the trade will be the fifth national shoe and leather market fair.

The fair will be an interesting and diversified exposition of the shoe and leather industry and will be visited and studied by hundreds of members of the trade. In addition to the varied exhibits of footwear, leather and machinery, illustrating the latest styles, materials and inventions, there will be a program of instrumental music given throughout the day and evening.

The fair will be formally opened at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, with brief addresses by R. C. Jacobsen, Gov. E. N. Foss, Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston, representing Mayor Fitzgerald, who will be in Europe; and President Charles C. Hoyt of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, who will speak for the trade. The fair will be open daily, from 10 a. m. till 10 p. m., and will be the headquarters for the various trade organizations.

In connection with the official program of the National Shoe and Leather week itself, a large hospitality committee, headed by Chairman Charles C. Hoyt of the joint committee of arrangements, has been appointed, and members of this committee will always be found at the fair.

Aside from the fair itself, the principal events of the week will be as follows: Wednesday—Semi-annual meeting of the executive committee of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association, at Young's hotel, 10:30 a. m.

Thursday—Visit to Brockton, Mass., the famous center for the manufacture of men's shoes, under the auspices of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association. On arrival at Brockton by train, the visitors will be taken in automobiles to the Commercial Club for lunch, and afterward will be shown through the local shoe factories.

Friday—Harbor excursion and dinner, complimentary to the visiting shoe and leather buyers, the latter being the guests of the local manufacturers and wholesalers individually. Steamer South Shore of the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company has been specially chartered for the trip and will leave Rowe's wharf at 9:30 a. m. for a trip down the harbor and along the famous and beautiful North Shore. Music will be furnished by the Salem Cadet band. The party will afterward land at Nantasket and have a New England shore dinner. The exercises here will be informal consisting of a brief address of welcome by Chairman Charles C. Hoyt and a program of instrumental and vocal music. Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham has accepted an invitation to attend.

Saturday, "superintendents' and foremen's day" at the market fair. All shoe factory and tannery superintendents and foremen are invited to be the guests of the management.

Monday—Meeting of the National Association of Tanners, Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building.

Tuesday—Automobile excursion, complimentary to visiting buyers, to the North Shore.

Wednesday—Individual trips to Haverhill, Lynn, Rockland, Marlboro, Salem, Peabody and other nearby shoe and leather centers and to Concord, Lexington and other places of historic interest.

FURNITURE DEALER HELD

Abram Burack, a furniture dealer of East Cambridge, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes today on the charge of conspiring to conceal assets from his trustee in bankruptcy. He was held in \$1000 bail for a hearing on July 6. On that day his brother, Louis Burack, will be given a hearing on a similar charge.

CAT'S PAW

CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

ALL DEALERS

THAT PLUG PREVENTS SLIPPING

ORDER BY NAME

FOSTER RUBBER CO. 105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

50¢ ATTACHED.

YARD OF OLD FORT BENIGNLY INVITES CHILDREN TO PLAY, WHILE HIGH RAMPART STERNLY FROWNS

Women's League Inaugurates
Outing for Little Folk
of North End

CALL SOUNDS AT
HANCOCK SCHOOL

Organized Play Experiment
Promises Return for
Teachers' Efforts

In the early hours of Thursday morning the wind, shifting, blew away clouds that threatened rain. When a little later 120 little girls and boys of the North End awoke the sun was shining brightly, and that meant they were to have a long happy day where grass and buttercups grow, where the heat of the sun is tempered by freshening breezes from the sea, where the blue waters sparkle and the sky arches in tender beauty.

It was the day the play-school began. None of them had ever been to it, but they had heard of it from other little girls and boys who went to it last year, of the school that was better than a picnic, and was held every sunny day the summer through.

These 120 little boys and girls, and some 80 others who for some reason did not come that day, not one of them under 6 nor over 11, had been chosen from among the school children of the district as those probably most in need of a summer of this kind. They were placed under the protection of the Women's Municipal League, who, through its special committee with Miss Rose Lamb as chairman, is working to show what a great protective, preventive and progressive work can be done by just such a school as this. The league is working with the school committee represented by Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, director of the department of hygiene, under which the playground, and athletic work is conducted. It is hoped that this summer school will eventually be made a constituent part of the Boston public school system, and Dr. Harrington believes that it will, for it has in the two past summers of its work proved its value indisputably.

Schoolyard Fills

The children on that morning, some of them in Sunday-best white frocks with jaunty bows, others in faded, frayed, everyday clothes, gathered in the yard of the Hancock school a little after 8 o'clock. Soon the teachers began to appear. They were Miss Catherine G. Foley, who has charge of the school, James F. Tyrrell, Miss Dorothy M. Carney, Miss Marguerite B. Kaye and Miss Charlotte Roulston, all of them, except Miss Roulston, teachers in the public schools. Just before 9 o'clock they boarded a special car that was waiting and were carried away from the narrow streets to where green trees began to appear, to where there were finally many green trees, dancing waters and boats by the dozen, for they had reached City Point and the beginning of the long bridge that leads across to Castle island.

It was an exciting trip across, full of wonders. What was that big stone building that crowned the hill? What were the holes in it for? And when were they going to eat? It took a long time to cross the bridge, a half hour, fully. When they reached the other side they sat down under the trees and drank from the fountains. Then refreshed, they trooped like a flock of sheep to the grassy square enclosure of the grim fort.

Sports Directed

Thursday was a day of beginnings. The regular work was not undertaken. Teachers and pupils had never seen each other before and it was necessary to get acquainted. The children were divided into groups and assigned to a teacher. This in itself took time as the distinction could not be made with regard to age, mental development and other characteristics that would regulate the work of the group. The name of each pupil was entered upon a card, for a weekly and daily record is to be kept. While this was going on the children, adhering closely to the groups in which they had been placed, wandered off with their teachers to explore the island, to look at the water and watch the ships, to pick buttercups which they clutched tight in their little hands, or sat quietly and told stories under the trees. Some formed in rings and the old gray walls echoed back the childish treble of:

"This is the way we wash our clothes,
Wash our clothes, wash our clothes,
This is the way we wash our clothes,
So early Monday morning."

Or that other favorite:
"London bridge is falling down, falling down,
London bridge is falling down, my fair lady."

The boys preferred baseball. Provided with bats and balls, they pitched and batted and ran for bases until the signal for lunch.

Each teacher carries a whistle on a chain round her neck and each little lambkin knows the call as readily as the sheep of the Scripture the voice of the shepherd. At this welcome signal they selected spots on the grass and presently there were brought out to them great dishes of delicious creamed potatoes, piles of fresh bread and butter that came that morning from the ovens of the

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS AT FORT INDEPENDENCE



Ride across city takes 120 children from crowded streets to green grass, sea breeze and long day of recreation

New England kitchen which the Women's Educational and Industrial Union conducts, mugs of creamy milk, all they could drink of it, and crowning glory, ice cream. Not the watery, thin kind they buy of the hockey pokey man, but rich and yellow, and smooth as velvet. Some of them refused the potatoes and the bread, this food not coming up to their ideal of culinary efficiency, but it is thought it will not take long to get them to like the kind of food that is provided. Questions elicited the information that a number of the children had had but a half cup of tea with burned or soggy bread for breakfast.

Every day the lunch will be of this nature, always something hot made of a vegetable, a grain, eggs or fish; milk and bread and butter, with fruit, puddings, cookies or ice cream for dessert, prepared by a student of cooking in the light, airy kitchen the league has fitted up within the walls of the fort. This kitchen is composed of two rooms thrown into one, walls and wood work painted white. It has a sink, a shining black stove and immaculate tables and chairs. Those who serve in it are dressed from head to foot in white. Across the entrance hall where the children hang their hats and any wraps they may bring, is the office. Most of the work is conducted out of doors but indoor accommodations are necessary for some things.

The children ate greedily of their lunch and when it was over an effort was made to get them to rest. Steamer chairs were brought out and placed in the shade and they were invited to recline in them. It was the hardest work of the day for those wild little creatures of the street, noisy, turbulent, knowing little of rest and nothing of repose. They were made to be quiet, however, and then they were taken down to the water, or they played games of their own choosing until 4 o'clock, when they were gathered on the grass once more and given milk and bread and butter before the long walk over the bridge and the ride in the cars back to the grounds of the Hancock school, where they were dismissed for the day.

Manners Learned

Such was the first day of the Castle Island summer school, a wonderful day for the children, but not so wonderful

as those which are to follow. It was a day of getting acquainted, of getting ready to begin, of strange sights and experiences new to them. Yesterday they began really to do things, and each successive day through the summer new joys will be unfolded to them. It is promised the wild little beings of Thursday, rough in speech and rough in ways, will be well behaved, well mannered, gentle, bright eyed and merry, long before the summer is over, avowedly having the best times they ever had in all their lives. From now on regular work will be done with them, but it should be understood that work is a technical term never used with the children, who understand it only as play; for never a task of book or hand is assigned to them. It is just a series of jollifications the whole summer through. Nevertheless every detail of game and story has been carefully planned with a view to meeting the special needs of these little ones, of

turning them in the direction of wholesome, happy living, of laying a sound foundation on which can be raised a superstructure of beauty and worth to themselves and the community in which they dwell.

Every morning, except Saturday, when it does not storm, the children will gather at the school and have the ride in the car and the walk across the bridge. Then they will rest under the trees, and listen to stories or sing. Advantage of this time will be taken by the nurse, Miss Alice M. Sweeney, who will give them talks on cleanliness. Then they will have active games, games that have been selected for their educational or ethical value, games that will train their faculties and develop their powers. This will be followed by dramatics, which are found to be a potent factor in the lives of children. They love dramatics and through them have impressed upon them strong human lessons. Vital stor-

TEACHERS GATHER CLASSES FOR LUNCH



Whistle signals end of morning romp and summons children to trees near wall

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN POLICY SET FORTH BY FRENCH PREMIER

PARIS.—The policy declaration of M. Caillaux, the new premier, was received coldly in the Senate as well as in the Chamber Friday.

After a debate upon most of the points covered the ministry was formally supported by a vote of 367 to 173 in the Chamber.

M. Caillaux said that the new ministry would continue the policy of the Monis cabinet in regard to the Champagne delimitations. They would abolish all delimitations, which, the premier said, would tend to recreate internal customs houses.

The statement said in regard to electoral reform that the ministry was convinced of the impossibility of continuing the present method of consulting the nation on this subject and would search for a reform which must commend itself to all Republicans.

ISSUES JULY 4 SAFETY ORDERS

Commissioner O'Meara has issued a general order to the police force drawing their attention to the usual regulations for the observance of July 4. Among some of the rules are the following:

"The hours within which fireworks may be set off are from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. on that day; and from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. for display only.

"The legal size of a firecracker is not to exceed two inches in length and 1/4 of an inch in diameter.

"Any use of explosives at a particular time or place when such use involves special danger to persons or property should be stopped."

FIRE IN TAILOR STORE

Fire caused damage of \$500 to stock of the Eclipse Tailoring Company in the basement of the brick building at Tremont and Court streets at 12:35 this morning.

ANNUAL Y. P. C. U. CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS

The annual national convention of the Young Peoples Christian Union of the Universalist church will be held this year at Portland, Me., July 12 to 19. The convention is composed of delegates from the various young people's societies connected with Universalist churches.

The convention opens in the evening with addresses of welcome by Governor Plaisted of Maine, Mayor Curtis of Portland and others, after which A. Ingham Hicknell of Boston, the national president, will deliver his annual address.

CONTINUE HEARING ON RUBBER CASE

United States Commissioner Hayes resumed the hearing of Stillman Shaw and Warren B. Wheeler, fiscal agents of the North American Rubber Company, charged with fraudulent use of the mails, for a brief period today.

William G. Thompson, attorney for the defense, argued before the commissioner on the legality of alleged suppression of evidence by the assistant district attorney, Mr. Thurber, and asked for the discharge of his clients on that ground.

Mr. Thurber, who refused to put a certain document in evidence at the hearing Friday, cited a number of cases upholding his contention. The commissioner then continued the hearing until July 12.

NEW BRUNSWICK APPLES FLOURISH

ST. JOHN, N. B.—This province expects a large apple crop this year. The number of orchards is increasing. In Sunbury county a company is dividing a 1200-acre farm into orchard farms of 10 to 25 acres, on each of which a family will be settled.

The company planted 2000 new trees this year, and will plant nearly 10,000 next year. A provincial apple show will be held in St. John next fall on an even larger scale than that of last year.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the findings of the department of the interior, which disallowed the Cunningham Alaska coal land claim.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—It is understood that the findings of the department on the facts are conclusive, and that there can be no reopening of the case by the claimants. It is also stated by Secretary Fisher that a determination of all other Alaska coal land claims will be made immediately. Some will be allowed but the greater portion will share the fate of the Cunningham claims.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—The case undoubtedly presented some knotty aspects. But the opinion of Commissioner Dennett illustrates once more the truth that no tangle resists an honest, able and strictly judicial effort at unraveling. The commissioner sustains the charges of collusion, evasion of the law governing claims and entries, and the ingenious, systematic use of means and persons, under an understanding formed in advance, "to effect a colorable compliance with the law."

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—However, Secretary Fisher very properly and wisely urges legislation to cover such cases. Our present laws are, he thinks, defective, since they prevent the development of the resources of Alaska. In this he is no doubt right. If this work is to be done it must be done by men with abundant capital and large holdings. But it is necessary to protect the rights of the government and the interests of the people, both of Alaska and of the United States.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN.—Well, the upshot of the whole matter is that the department of the interior has just said to several gentlemen who had laid their rapacious paws on some 5000 acres of immensely valuable coal lands: "Hands off, gentlemen. You got that by fraud and with the unlawful purpose of passing the properties over to a corporation formed by the several claimants." By this decision, indorsed by Secretary

Hearty Response First Day
Castle Island Trips
Are Started

QUESTION BOX IS
OPENED ON BRIDGE

Ball and Bat Ambitions Are
Diverted to Games That
Suit Years

ies of myth and legend are brought home to them, ideals are elevated, wits are sharpened and fancy cultivated. Fairy tales, mythology and nursery classics all serve useful purposes in feeding their active imaginations, enlarging their world and giving vent to their desire for self-expression.

When dinner comes right after this they are quite ready for it, and learn in time to enjoy the quiet hour which follows, resting in the steamer chairs or on the ground. Folk-dancing is scheduled to follow, and after that a half-hour at ball or wading or any other pastime they may choose. Baseball, which is now the sole idea of sport entertained by the boys, will probably soon have less of a hold on their affections, its place being divided with dodge ball, tether ball, soccer ball, punch ball, which are equally good fun and more suited to their abilities. Races and other athletics also will be devised for them as they are ready to engage in such things.

Methods Thorough

By the end of the summer it is said these children will be scarcely recognizable. The very first day they promised to be clean ever after, and it is expected that those who were not as well as the others will be habitually clean and neat, that they will be mannerly, gentle, brighter and in every way very different little boys and girls from what they were when they boarded the cars for Castle island last Thursday morning.

One thing regarded as a drawback to the full success of the school is the exposed walk from the car to the fort, there being no protection from the storm. Therefore if it rains in the morning the school must be given up, or if a storm comes up in the afternoon it is likely to interfere. Within the walls of the fort there is plenty of room for the games and sports to be carried on. It is only in the going back and forth that some difficulty lies. It is thought that boats ought to be provided but the way is not clear for them now.

It is thought also that the school has been proved to be of too much value to be subject to the uncertainty of voluntary subscriptions but should be a part of the corporate school system, and efforts are being directed toward that end. The records of the children who were in the school last summer were closely observed during the school year that succeeded. In every instance they proved the child to have been benefited, his special needs having been met as they could have been by no other activity now in operation.

TAUNTON PRODUCES PAGEANT IN MOVE FOR QUIETER FOURTH

TAUNTON, Mass.—Before an audience of several thousand people the first performance of the Taunton pageant of "American History and Patriotism" was given today on the shore of Sabbatia lake at Sabbatia park. In addition to being the first local move toward a quieter Fourth the event was a lesson of loyalty to country and home. While today's performance was most successful, superior productions are expected on Monday and Tuesday of next week when many distinguished citizens of the state will assemble as guests of the city.

The pageant was given in a natural amphitheater. The location is an ideal one for an out-of-doors performance. Heavily wooded hills rising from the shore of the lake as a background made a perfect setting for the various scenes. Several novel features were introduced, including the "Raising of the Liberty Flag on Taunton Green." This flag was raised in 1776 by the minute men under General Cobb, who defended Taunton against the British. Another feature was "The Return of the Civil War Veterans," 20 members of the local Grand Army post marching with guns, flags and parts of uniforms used in the war.

One of the special features was styled "The New England Conscience," which was played by F. C. Brown of Boston. He was assisted by Miss Virginia Tanner of Boston. This feature was one of the leading dances and proved a fine addition to the regular program. The pageant has been pronounced a well framed lesson of history and not a little credit had been given former Representative Ralph Davol, author of the book and supervisor of the affair.

NOTIFY NEWSMEN NOT TO SELL FLAG COVER MAGAZINE

The sale of the current issue of Colliers Weekly was stopped in Boston Friday by the order of the police because it had a representation of the American flag in colors on the cover in alleged violation of the laws of the state.

The subject was brought to the attention of W. H. Pierce, superintendent of police, by the Society for the Protection of the American Flag. Superintendent Pierce sent word to all captains asking them to instruct all newsdealers that if they sold this week's issue of Colliers they would be liable to legal prosecution.

The captains throughout the city reported back to police headquarters that all newsdealers said they would not offer Colliers for sale.

NEW YORK.—Charles E. Kelley of Kelley & Becker, attorneys for Robert J. Collier, says that the magazine does not violate the Massachusetts law, the flag being simply a part of the cover design of the Fourth of July issue and not used in an advertising way. He added that if the people in Boston did not wish to buy the magazine they would have to get along without it.

READY TO START ON PLAYGROUNDS IN CAMBRIDGE

With an appropriation of \$5000 for construction work, the Cambridge playground commission will at once begin operations. Cambridge field, in the port section, will be developed immediately. Plans are also under way for laying out the Thorndike school playground.

Appointments for the summer work have been announced. Ernest Hermann, director of physical culture in the schools, will be superintendent, with Bartholomew Sullivan of Roxbury as assistant.

WORLD IN BOSTON PLANS FOR SUMMER

The World in Boston continuation committee, comprising the Rev. Dr. F. P. Haggard, chairman; A. E. Carr, treasurer; Miss Ethel W. Putney, secretary; and the Rev. W. E. Gardner, the Rev. John M. Moore, the Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, the Rev. Fred D. Fisher and the Rev. F. W. Fiedler, has sent out a circular letter to pastors and workers in every cooperating church in Greater Boston outlining plans of work to follow the vacation season.

PRESIDENT LOWELL TALKS TO PUPILS

The annual meeting of the Harvard Summer School Association was held in Sanders theater last evening. Edgar L. Raub, president of the association, presided, delivering an address of welcome to the new members. The attendance numbered about 500.

President Lowell of Harvard who gave the chief address spoke of the prominence of Harvard men in the history of this nation.

The election of officers was postponed until the next meeting in Cambridge in August.

CONTINUES CONWAY CASE

The case of James Conway, the 4-year-old boy who was arrested on a warrant Tuesday for playing ball on the streets on Sunday, and forced to spend 3 hours in the Charles street jail, was continued till next Saturday by Judge Fallon in the juvenile session of the South Boston court this morning.

LARGE TOURIST LIST ABOARD STEAMERS BOUND FOR EUROPE

Tourists numbering several hundreds filled the cabins of the White Star liner Canopic and Leyland liner Winifred when those vessels sailed for Europe today. On the latter the demand for accommodations was so great that some of the officers' quarters were engaged. She had 149 cabin passengers, the largest number ever booked for that steamer.

Under command of Captain Carter the Canopic left for Mediterranean ports with 165 saloon, 75 second cabin and 575 steerage passengers, while Captain Shepherd held full sway on the Winifred when that vessel sailed for Liverpool.

Among the passengers on the Winifred were: Prof. J. Rush Greene, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sleeper, C. M. Seaver, John B. Kelley, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Gifford of Boston; Prof. J. W. Mavor of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hunter of New Orleans, Max Hess of the Symphony orchestra, Mr. and Mrs. G. Haughton of Seattle, the Rev. B. W. Bonnell, Prof. Julius von Theodorowicz of this city and several tourists' parties of teachers and educators.

When the Canopic cast off, some of those crowding the rails of the steamer were: Gen. Charles W. Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett, C. W. Farmer and his daughter, Miss Harriet E. Harriet, Mrs. Harriet E. Harriet, E. A. Creevey, and Mrs. Creevey, Prof. C. R. Cross, Charles T. Barlingh, his wife and son, James A. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Chase, Miss Leland Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. David J. Johnson, Miss Lillian Johnson, Cavalier S. Melano Rossi, Mrs. Rossi, Mrs. Lucy B. Savage, Dr. A. H. Stoddard and Mrs. Stoddard, Miss Mollie A. Welch, Miss Julia J. Williams and L. J. Wyznanski of Boston, Dr. W. T. Porter and Mrs. Porter, Miss Hildegard Porter and Miss Elizabeth J. Porter, Dr. Henry H. Clark and Mrs. Clark and Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Kingston of New York, the Rev. A. M. Geddes and the Rev. George Vonderake of Middleton, O., Mrs. W. R. King, William F. King and Miss Margaret King of West Newton.

CHAIRMAN HOPES SMALL LOAN BILL WILL BE ENACTED

"If the special recommendations of the legislative committee on banks and banking with regard to the loan business which have just been reported to the Legislature are enacted into law, it will be one of the most important pieces of constructive legislation of the year," said H. W. Ogden, chairman of the special committee appointed by Boston Chamber of Commerce to investigate the small loan problem today.

"Various attempts have been made throughout the United States to deal with this problem," he continued, "and restrictive legislation of some description is upon the statute books of most of the states. No satisfactory law, however, has as yet been framed to meet the situation."

The committee has had the benefit of the investigation of the Russell Sage foundation, of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of state and city officials and of all citizens who from public or personal interest desired to be heard. It is not too much to hope that the bill as outlined will be promptly passed and will be used as a model throughout the United States for constructive legislation upon this most important subject."

MANY BOSTONIANS SAIL FOR EUROPE

Among the passengers sailing today on the Prinzess Irene of the North German Lloyd line from New York for Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar and Algiers are the following: Boston: Miss M. Rosa Bradley, H. M. Brooks, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Miss Jennie Clarke, M. J. Davies, the Rev. F. H. Decker, James Dwyer, Master James L. Dwyer, Miss Emily Earle, Howard Ely, Mrs. Alton W. Franklin, Miss Mary Gillen, Miss Jaine Guldge, Miss Hayden, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Hosner, Miss Lucy Hoyesal, Miss Alma Humphrey, Miss Lottie G. Ide, Miss Bessie Lawrence, Miss Belle S. McKay, Miss Dora Milford, Dr. Charles N. Moore, Walter Phelan, Lee Porter, Miss K. Ratterman, Miss Hettie Rochelle, Mrs. L. J. Rozar, F. H. Ruscoe, Miss Carolyn Kabin, Miss G. Silver, R. H. Smith, K. K. Smith, Miss Elizabeth G. Smith, Miss Pearl L. Stout, Miss B. H. Thompson, Miss H. A. Turner, Miss Maude Van Cleave, E. Van Wye, Miss Ethel Vaughan, Miss Lena Volz, James A. Wellman, Mrs. James A. Wellman, Miss Belle Wittrock, John Kelley, Miss H. R. Kelley.

W. H. LEWIS IS DINNER GUEST
William H. Lewis, the new assistant United States attorney general, was the guest last night at a dinner at Young's hotel tendered to him by members of his race.

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Suit the whole family—father, mother, little brother and sweetheart. They are made in an old-fashioned way of the best and purest ingredients. You can find them in the best stores in New England and for sale on all trains. Ask your dealer for them, and if he can't supply you send us his name and we will send you a sample.

The GEORGE CLOSE CO., 251 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

Bathygene Bath Powder

The Modern Bath Necessity. A delicate powder that will sweetly scent, as well as freshen and refine the air of the bathroom. It will soften the water making it more cleansing—remove all traces of perspiration (and its odor) and leave the skin surface smooth and especially DELIGHTFUL. The perfume is rich and exquisite, and will literally last for days. For the morning ablution—for the bath—for baby. Large metal package, 25c delivered. Sample and Booklet FREE. FRANCO-AMERICAN HYGIENIC CO., 121 East 13th St., CHICAGO

ALTERING A READY-MADE DRESS

Practical directions for doing the work at home

SOME people can walk into a shop, buy a costume or blouse, and find that it fits them so well that they can wear it at once; but others need to make alterations in bought clothes, and it is worth while knowing how to do these alterations nicely, for unless care is taken with them the garments will never have the same good fit that is found on those which are made to order.

Blouses have, generally, one or two faults. They are: Too wide across the shoulders; too large in the collars, or too tight in the armholes, according to whether the wearer is above or below stock size in these parts. Remember that it is always better to get a blouse which is too large than one which is too small, as the work of taking in is much easier than that of letting out.

If the blouse is too wide on the shoulders, unpick the sleeves and take them right out. Then try on the blouse, and cut away the material on the shoulder till you reach the place where your collar bones end and the curve of your arm begins. Slope off this cutting nicely, so that you have a good curve right round the armhole—not a piece cut in deeply at one place and a piece sticking out at another. Set the sleeve back again, and remember that it will not be quite as full on the top as it originally was, for you have made the hole a little larger than it was intended to be.

If the collar is too large, unpick it for a few inches at each side of the fastening, cut off a little piece at each side, turn under the raw edges, hem neatly, and sew back the hooks and eyes as they were before. It is a mistake to think that you can make your collar fit you by just altering the hooks and eyes, for this would throw the fastening all to

one side, and give a very untidy look, says the Montreal Star.

If a blouse is too tight in the armholes, it will drag in wrinkles across the bust. To prevent this, you must take out the sleeves, and cut away a little of the material under the arm, starting at the side seam and working forward toward the front, till the blouse sits quite smoothly, no matter in what position your arms may be. Blouses seldom need cutting out at the back, but a girl who has at all a full figure will, nearly always, need to cut them out at the front.

Skirts are generally too large round the waist, or too long, for the girl who is wise will never get one that is too tight or too short, as she knows that she cannot alter it satisfactorily. If the skirt is too wide round the waist, you must take the webbing belt right off, shorten it as much as is necessary, and then alter the inverted or box plait at the back of the skirt till the material fits into the webbing. Don't think that you can make the waist tight enough by simply taking up a couple of little plaits in the webbing, for this would make fullness at places where you do not want it, and would give the whole skirt a bunched, old-fashioned look.

BLOUSES OF SILK

Since mannish blouses are the height of fashion, it is well to have some of silk, and remember that it is economy in the end to get a good quality, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Get a china silk that is really good and it will outlast three shirts in an inferior quality. There is an excellent variety that comes at \$1.25 in a 36-inch width. It is light and cool, and yet of enough substance not to be transparent.

STUFFED PADS

What a bother those fragments of tissue paper, used for padding shoulders and sleeves, are when the garments are in use, says a contributor to Good House-keeping. One can hardly find enough of them afterward to utilize again. I have discovered that half a yard of cheese-cloth, folded crosswise, with edges sewed together, then stuffed with the paper, is a capital contrivance. I leave open one end, and insert a wire or wooden hanger, pulling the hook up through an opening in the seam at the center, then stuff in the paper, and sew up the end. I hook the waist over the pad, pulling the ends down into the sleeves, and my waists never look mussed. When wooden hangers are used they may be left in the garments while traveling, as the hooks are removable, and can be packed separately.

PLACE FOR POCKET

If the pocket usually placed on an ordinary house apron is put on the underside, a little way from the right-hand edge, it will be found a great improvement over the usual manner of putting it on the outside, says the St. John Telegraph. Keys and other articles will not drop from the pocket if you stoop over. The pocket will not catch upon doorknobs and other places that often tear both pocket and apron, and dirt cannot find a lodging-place so readily. If a deep pocket is put on in this manner, much can be carried in for the convenience of the worker, and it does not show the fullness as when a pocket is sewn on the outside of the apron.

FORBIDDEN DRESS

It is prophesied, says an exchange, that the comfortable short skirt is soon to be a thing of the past, and that the trailing skirt—the "graceful trailing skirt," as the modistes call it—is to come into favor again.

In Germany there are two cities where trailing dresses are not allowed—where they are absolutely forbidden. The violation of the ordinance is punishable by a fine. In various towns in Germany, and in a few towns in Austria the authorities have posted placards requesting women not to wear trailing skirts, or at least to carry the trains in such a manner as not to raise objectionable dust.

PRESSING SEAMS

Some clothes must be pressed on the wrong side only, as the print of the iron will show even through a double pressing cloth, says the Commoner. Experiment with a piece of goods before doing anything with the garment. Other materials may be pressed on the outside, using a dampened cloth spread smoothly over, and ironed till perfectly dry. All seams should be notched before pressing. On the outside seam of a sleeve the notches are not more than two inches apart. These hints followed and mistakes corrected are strong rounds in the ladder to success.

RETURN OF STUD

Studs, with matching sleeve links, are in vogue again for the tailored shirt waist. They are to be had in imitation coral, lapis lazuli and jade set in gold and platinum, says the New York Tribune. A cut glass stud and sleeve button meets the needs of those who do not care for a stone of pronounced color.

FASHIONS AND

FABRIC HANDBAGS

The separate handbag is flat, suspended on a cord and of fabric that is delightful in its newness and in the possibility of matching costumes with which it is worn at small cost, says the Philadelphia North American. You can make most of the fabric handbags.

There's a tapestry bag with a pointed flap that is called an "envelope bag." Its edges are bound with linen tape or gilt galloon, and it fastens either by a button and loop or by a patent clasp that can be bought at any notion counter.

Linen bags can be made of odd scraps of goods left from your frocks. There is no reason why you should not have a little handbag to match every summer street dress. The shapes can be oblong, square, circular, oval. Drawing strings of cotton cord are easily run through casings or crocheted rings on the outside. Hand embroidery can be added to the top surface of a bag. Sou-tache braiding is another effective way.

SOFT COLLAR

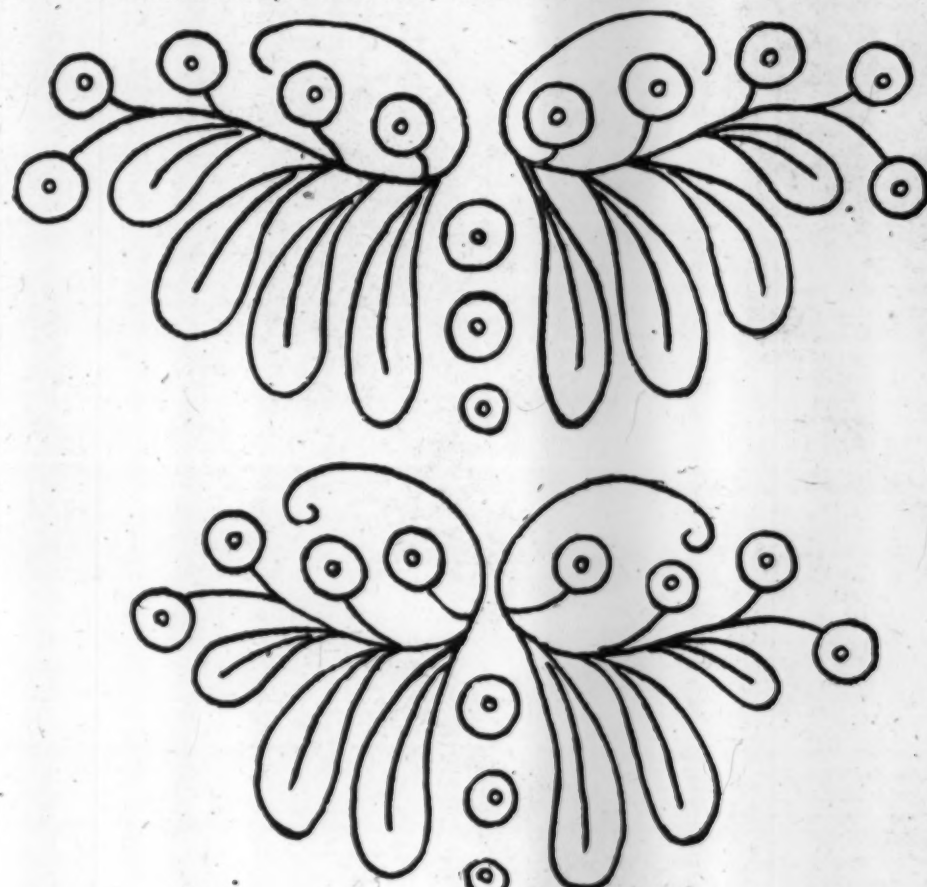
There is a charming soft collar that is sure to prove popular, says the Indianapolis News. It is made of fine pique, in two-inch turndown style, in white, ecru or light blue. The front is held in place by a small pearl link, which fastens under the Windsor or other soft tie to be worn with it. Other styles of this collar are finished with narrow button-holing and embroidery and are accordingly more expensive.

BANANA FILLING

Banana, pulped and seasoned with lemon, is a tasty filling for a brown bread sandwich. For the luncheon or the 5 o'clock tea they will be found delicious.—Washington Herald.

DESIGN FOR SHIRT WAISTS, BAGS OR SCARF

Wallachian motifs much used; stems and curves in outline stitch



WALLACHIAN motifs are much used on shirt waists, bags or scarves. The work is started in the center of the dot and consists in a close buttonhole stitch with the purled edge brought to the outside of each figure. The leaf the work is begun at the narrowest part and the stitches are slanted slightly toward the widest part. The stems and curves are done in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 16 is used.

DESSERT IN PATRIOTIC COLORS

Washington pie and cake with strawberry filling

HERE is help for the busy housewife who wishes to give a festive finish to her Fourth of July dinner or luncheon. It is not always feasible to prepare a whole menu in red and white—but these colors can be used in the dessert and give a very attractive air to the table. Never try to color food blue; have it only in dishes, or flowers, such as bachelors' buttons.

Washington Pie—Cream one third cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar gradually and two eggs well beaten and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix, and sift one and two thirds cupfuls of flour and two and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, then add alternately with one half cupful of milk to the first mixture. Bake in layer cake pans in a quick oven. Put cream filling, raspberry jam or jelly between layers and sprinkle top with powdered sugar.

Cream Filling—Mix together seven eighth cupful of sugar, one third cupful of flour, one eighth teaspoonful of salt (small pinch); add two eggs slightly beaten and pour on gradually while stirring hard two cupfuls of scalded milk. Cook 15 minutes in a double boiler, stirring constantly until thickened, afterward occasionally. Cool, then flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla or one half teaspoonful of rose water and a grate of nutmeg. The old-fashioned Washington pie was baked about one and one half to two inches thick in a pie tin, split into two layers and the cream filling piled between.

Strawberry Filling—This is delicious to use between layers of sponge or any delicate cake. Beat one cupful of cream with an egg-beater until stiff, add one third cupful of sugar, then the white of an egg beaten until stiff; next one half cupful of strawberries mashed; finally one quarter teaspoonful of vanilla. This should be used soon after it is prepared.

Snow Cake—Cream together one quarter cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar. Mix and sift two and one half

teaspoonfuls of baking powder in one and two thirds cupfuls of flour. Beat the whites of two eggs stiff. Add one half cupful of milk, the stiffly beaten whites and the flour in alternation to the butter and sugar mixture, flavor with one half teaspoonful of vanilla or one half teaspoonful of almond extract. Bake 45 minutes in a deep narrow pan. These are nice baked in individual pans. Frost with vanilla icing.

Strawberry Ice—Four cupfuls of water, one and one half cupfuls of sugar; boil 20 minutes; cool; add two cupfuls of strawberry juice and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Freeze. To prepare the strawberry juice mash the berries and squeeze through double cheesecloth.

LACE INSERTION

When making lace insertion in the skirt dounce or the yoke of a lingerie frock, where the lace must stand some strain, place strips of bobbinet or net under the lace, says the Washington Herald. All lace yokes, indeed, should have a net lining. They are made much stronger and their beauty is rather enhanced than lessened.

COLLAR AND CROSS

A collar of black velvet ribbon ornamented with a cross of gold, pearls or diamonds, is one of the latest dictates of Dame Fashion, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The collar must be worn very high.

TO SET COLORS

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them before washing, for 10 minutes in a pail of water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been stirred.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

GOWN OF BORDERED CHALLIS

Blouse made over a guimpe lining

BORDERED challis are extensively worn just now and are exceptionally lovely. This gown shows one used to great advantage. The skirt is circular and the border has been cut off and applied round the lower edge, but both inner and outer edges of the blouse are straight, consequently the material has been left intact for the inner edge and the border attached to the sleeve edges only.

The gown is graceful and attractive, yet one of the useful sort that can be worn for afternoons and for simple evenings at home.

The blouse is made over a guimpe lining and, in this case, the lining is faced with net and the under sleeves are made of net. The skirt can be made long or short, as liked.

The foundation or guimpe is a simple plain one and the over-blouse is made in two pieces with the sleeves cut in one with it. The circular skirt can be made with a seam at the center front, if liked.

For a woman of medium size the over-blouse will require 2½ yards of material 27 or 1¼ yards 36 or 44 inches wide; the guimpe lining, 1½ yards 36 inches wide with 1 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide. For the skirt will be needed 5½ yards 27, 4¼ yards 36 or 3¾ yards 44, or 6½ yards of bordered challis 27 inches wide.

A pattern of the waist (6813) sizes 34 to 44 inches bust, or of the skirt (6809) sizes 22 to 32 inches waist, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



FOURTH OF JULY PLACE CARDS

Imitation fireworks made of candy

THE usual array of Fourth of July novelties—favors, place cards, etc.—is now to be seen in the shops that deal in such frivolities, and this year they seem to be even more ingenious than in the past, says the New York Tribune.

Firecrackers warranted to be absolutely safe and sane—in moderation—sell in bunches of a dozen at 10 cents. These have chocolate sticks instead of gunpowder in their interior; large crackers are filled with bonbons and sell for 20 cents. A most natural looking torpedo, filled with tiny candies, is five cents. A flat box containing all sorts of fireworks in candy is 25 cents.

Then there are long red, white and blue boxes ornamented with imitation guns, which sell for 15 cents. Other boxes are topped with a papier mache Uncle Sam nodding his head, and a gilt cannon surmounts a third variety.

Gilt bullets unfold into red, white and blue fans, and other fans are evolved from what look to be packages of firecrackers. Red satin giant firecrackers are filled with favors, and for \$3 one can buy a Jack Horner pie made of fluffy, crinkly red, white and blue paper.

Among the patriotic place cards modern girls in red, white and gowns and others in nautical garb the stars and stripes. Colonial appear in quaint red, white and costumes, and yachts done in the colors are suitable for Independence celebration on the water. New the son are the red, white and blue a "manned" by pretty girls, and the quantities of Uncle Sam hats at colored ribbon hats.

SHORT SKIRTS

The reign of the short skirt is supreme for day wear, and it is one very smart afternoon gown that is long, says the Louisville Herald. Lingerie and tub frocks are chiefly with a slightly raised waist and all in the one-piece style. The hem is a most becoming finish to the short skirt and does not seem to figure. When the top is slanted into the hem, even a skilful reasonable dimensions acquires the lionable restricted appearance.



4th of July Decorations

Lanterns: Nowhere else may be had such a tremendous assortment of paper lanterns; every variety of shape and coloring, 5c. to \$2.00

Parasols: Paper parasols—and umbrellas—from the tiniest ones to the largest sizes made. 10c. to \$18.00 each.

Fans: Thousands of designs in both open and folding styles, 2 for 5c. and up.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

POLLY'S DELIGHT

ONE pint of milk, one cup of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one cup of sugar and milk in a double boiler, add cornstarch, and stir in the cinnamon. Pour into glass cups. When cool pour over them a syrup made of two cups of brown sugar, one cup of milk, and a piece of butter boiled four minutes. Then add a layer of whipped cream. The pudding can be served with either the syrup or the cream alone.

POULTRY OR VEAL SALAD

Cut the cooked cold meat into regular slices. Mix with two cups of a dressing of crisp celery, also diced, sprinkle with salt and white pepper. Mix to an emulsion one tablespoonful of vinegar with three tablespoonfuls of oil. Pour over the meat and celery and toss lightly with a silver fork to coat every bit of the meat, etc. Line a chilled salad bowl with crisp lettuce leaves and fill the inside of these with the chicken or other meat and the celery. Cover with mayonnaise dressing. If you have not enough chicken or turkey for this dish you may make up the desired quantity with cold veal. A fair substitute for chicken salad may be made by using no other meat than veal.

TOMATO SALAD

You may make this in half a dozen ways. The simplest way is to peel the tomatoes with a keen knife, then slice and arrange upon a dish, with an underlining of lettuce or without, and season with fresh dressing. Secondly, peel and slice, arrange upon a dish and put a spoonful of mayonnaise upon each half. Thirdly, peel and halve rich, ripe tomatoes, sprinkle lightly with salt, and lay upon each half a spoonful of whipped cream.

BAKED TOMATOES

Get tomatoes of uniform size. Cut off tops and scoop out a portion of the pulp. Put a pudding dish and put the tomatoes in this. Fill tops of the tomatoes with bread crumbs, plenty of butter, a little sugar, and pepper and salt. Put pieces of butter, sugar, and bread crumbs in spaces between the tomatoes as they lie in the dish. Put in oven and bake a nice brown. When done, put baking dish with the tomatoes on top of stove, pour three fourths of a cup of cream over them and let boil up once or twice. In this way they are simply delicious.—*Denver Times.*

DAISY CAKES

Flower cakes are pretty for summer festivities, and the daisy cake is particularly appropriate for midsummer when plenty of marguerites are available for decoration purposes. The flavors used are orange and cocoanut, a cocoanut layer cake being spread with orange filling or vice versa, the orange cake being combined with a cocoanut filling. The top is iced in the form of a daisy, a big yellow center being surrounded with white petals, while at the edge and over the sides is spread a yellow frosting of a paler shade than the center. For the latter mix the yolk of an egg with the juice of a Mediterranean orange, add the grated rind of the orange and then stir in enough powdered sugar to make smooth, hard icing.

The black-eyed Susan may be imitated in the same way, omitting the cocoanut and using a chocolate and orange cake. The center of the flower is in chocolate, with yellow petals, and the sides and all other parts of the cake are covered with a snow white frosting.—*New York Tribune.*

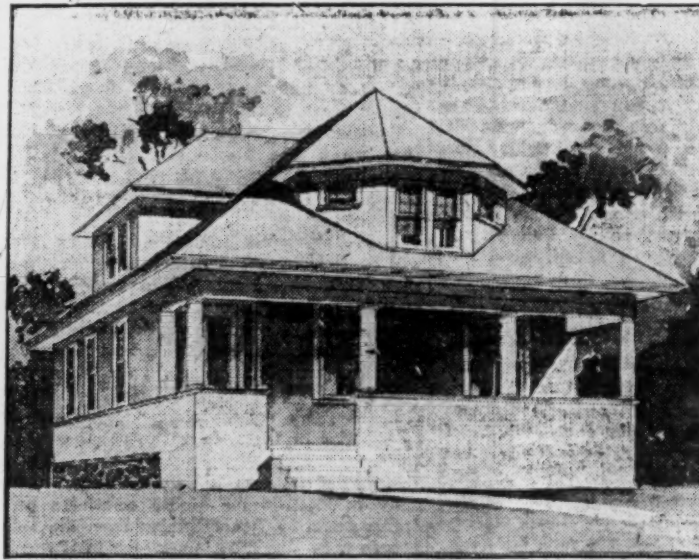
SCRAP-BASKETS

Practically every room needs a scrap-basket, but unless one is fortunate enough to possess a really handsome specimen of the basketry art, such as the Indian baskets and the decorative models revived through the Craftsmen's recent work, the scrap-basket will be for service rather than for decoration, says an exchange. For even granting that the article itself is a good one it is only fulfilling its destiny when filled with rubbish, and consequently should be kept in the background as being useful but not ornamental. One of the most essential requisites of a scrap-basket is that it will hold what is put into it, and to this end one must be careful to avoid the pretty but ineffectual open-work varieties, for it is impossible to keep the small particles that are sure to be thrown into them from finding their way through to the floor. A basket should also have a reasonably large opening.

LINEN BORDERS

Linen borders to be used as bands on pillows, couch covers, table covers, curtains, bedspreads, etc., sell in widths from one inch and a half to eight inches. For rooms where a figured wall paper is used the draperies should, as a rule, be of a plain fabric, and the use of the band in this way often gives the touch requisite to relieve the monotony, says the Ladies Home Journal. The styles are varied—from tapestry to cross-stitch patterns—and include floral, conventional and fruit designs in either gay or subdued colors. The same designs are shown on both cream and white or gray backgrounds.

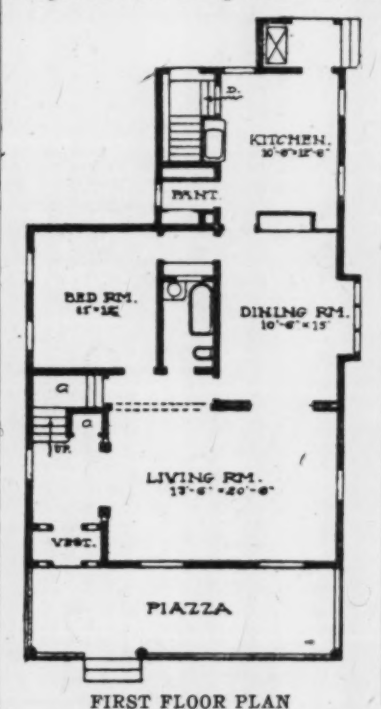
GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



Seven-room cottage, to cost about \$2000, with a sleeping room on the first floor

HERE is a pretty and economical seven-room cottage, with a sleeping room on the first floor, so much to be desired, where the housework is done by the wife. It is estimated that the cost, exclusive of heating and plumbing, will not exceed \$2000.

The outside is low, with the cornice carried around just above the first tier of windows. The second story is studded off back from the front sufficient to make square ceilings. There is one main large living room across the front, the entrance being at the left, with the stair leading up opposite the entrance, a wide columned opening making a good appearance on entering the living room. The dining room is at the

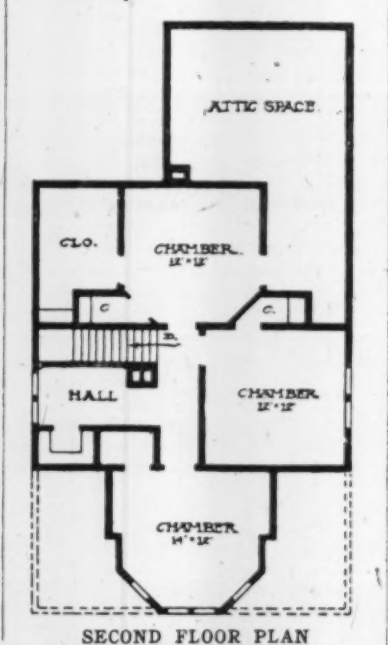


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

rear of living room on the right-hand side and connecting with sliding doors.

The outside is covered with narrow siding and roof shingled, the side walls painted a light cream color and the roof stained green. The second floor has three good sleeping rooms and ample closets. The finish is in Washington fir in the first story, with fir floor and all stained a brown mission. The second story is finished in pine and painted white and finished with white enamel.

There is a good full basement under the house, with a laundry and space for heater and fuel. There is but one chimney for furnace and kitchen. In case a fireplace is desired in the main room it would necessitate a second chimney. This would add to the cost. The house is 28 feet by 33 feet.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

BEST PRICES FOR HENS' EGGS

British poultry expert tells how to get them

THE British National Poultry Organization Society has issued a leaflet by a leading poultry expert, Edward Brown, F. L. S., in which valuable information is given for the guidance of producers toward realizing the best prices for hen's eggs.

The qualities demanded by the consumer before the shells of the eggs are broken are:

1. Weight—Two ounces each, or 15 pounds per 120 eggs.
2. Shape—Medium formation preferred.
3. Shell—Smooth, roughness undesirable.
4. Bloom—A new laid egg has a bright, shiny coating, and experienced buyers can tell the age more or less by appearance.
5. Color—Tinted eggs are often preferred, and there should be a fair proportion of "brown" eggs.
6. Brightness—By this is meant

IMMERSE LETTUCE

When a head of lettuce has the leaves so tightly curled that it seems impossible to detach them without tearing, fill a large pan with cold water and immerse the lettuce, quickly shaking it about, and it will unfold, says an exchange. After washing, wrap the leaves in a moist napkin and lay on the ice for at least an hour. The lettuce will become crisp, even if it has been wilted.

CASEMENT CLOTH

Caseiment cloth is the name for the new stencil printed scrims for use in country or beach homes, says the Los Angeles Times. It is less expensive than the usual scrims and has just enough color to make it appropriate for use in the summer cottage.

DOUBLE PURSE

The woman who wants to keep up to date in the matter of handbags and purses must be continually on the alert, for novelties are continually appearing, according to the New York Tribune. A pretty and useful double purse is of soft flexible leather. The lower purse, which hangs slightly below the other, is the larger, and they are both somewhat triangular in shape. The French gilt chain connecting them ends in a finger ring. The top purse, for change, the lower for the handkerchief, etc. The chate-laine bags of smooth tan leather, combined with straw of a similar tint and fastening to belts that match them, are smart and cool looking with linen and pongee frocks.



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SUMMER CARE OF BUSH FRUITS

Plants require attention after gathering of fruit

MANY people whose bush fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, seem to be failing, are at a loss how to treat the plants so as to get better results. They do not seem to realize that success depends to a considerable degree upon the care given during midsummer. Usually nothing is done until spring. This is a mistake. The plants require attention immediately after the fruit has been gathered, and this attention is of such a simple nature that any one can give it.

Currants and gooseberries may be treated alike. The stems that are more than four years old should be cut close to the ground as soon as the fruit has been gathered, so as to allow the younger growth more air and light and a better chance to develop fruit buds for the following year. At no time should there be stems older than five years in either currant or gooseberry bushes. It is a good plan to allow two or three shoots to grow from the base of the bushes each year, so that there will always be a succession of developing and of bearing wood.

The first year the new shoots will not bear anything, nor is it common for them to bear fruit the second year. The third year they will bear fairly well, the fourth do better and the fifth begin to decline. Commercial growers almost never have wood older than five years. If one has a specially useful specimen bush, either of currants or gooseberries, it may be advisable not to purchase new plants from the nursery, but to grow new bushes at home. No operation could be more simple; all that is necessary is to cut off some of the one-year-old shoots either in the fall after the leaves have fallen or in the spring and thrust them in the moist ground before growth starts. In a few weeks they will take root and may be grown for one season where they stand. Then all that is necessary is to transplant them where the final bushes are to be. Where one needs to renew a plantation, this is perhaps the best way of proceeding.

In handling red raspberries and blackberries or thimbleberries, as they are often called, the following method will be found thoroughly satisfactory: As soon as the fruit has been gathered the stems which bore it should be cut out. There is no reason why these should be allowed to remain because they will die anyway during the winter. As long as they remain in the bushes or clumps, they prevent free circulation of air and the free admission of sunlight, both of which are necessary for the best development of the young stems which are to bear fruit the following year. The sooner they are cut out the better.

As the young stems reach a height of 2½ to three feet, their tips should be pinched off so as to develop fruit buds and make the stems themselves strong and stocky. Beyond this, no further attention need be given to pruning or training the plants. One caution is necessary, however. Both blackberries and red raspberries are prone to send up sucker plants from their roots, if these roots are injured in any way, so caution

should be taken to prevent cutting the roots while cultivating.

Of course, if one desires young plants for a new plantation, nothing could be better than to select as parents the choicest plants in the garden and thrust the spade full depth into the soil all around them. This will cut the roots and produce a liberal growth of new plants, which can be set out the following spring. A good time to do this is just after the fruit has been gathered in July or August. It is always advisable to select the choicest plant or plants for this purpose so as to propagate only from the best in the garden and thus maintain a uniform and productive strain.

Black raspberries have a decidedly different method of propagating themselves. While it is true that new stems are sent up from the crown of the plant each season, and while it is just as essential to cut out the old stems after fruiting as with blackberry and red raspberries, yet the black raspberry does not produce the sucker plants like its relatives just mentioned. The young canes take root at the tips, and some of the buds near the tips also send out stems which take root, if given a chance. In propagating black raspberry, all that is necessary is to anchor the tips of the canes with little stones or clods of earth until after the tips have taken root.

HOME HELPS

Varnished or polished woods—Are improved by a wash in warm suds. Dry with soft cloth, preferably one wet in some polish or kerosene.

Gilt frames—Wipe off with soft cloth dipped in white of egg, beaten and mixed with one ounce of soda, afterward polish with silk cloth.

Steel—To remove rust apply thick paste of emery powder mixed with equal parts sweet oil and turpentine; finish by rubbing with woolen cloth and a dry powder.

Carpets—After shaking, spread out and sweep with clean broom dipped in soft water and ox-gall, three gallons of water to one pint of ox-gall. Or wipe the carpet as it lies on the floor, after sweeping well, with a cloth wrung out of above solution.—*St. John Telegraph.*

SOUP BOUQUET

Many recipes for preparing soups and stews tell the cook to add a "soup bouquet," which is a mysterious term to a good many housewives, says the Rural New Yorker. As a characteristic soup bouquet use about four branches of parsley, well rinsed, one sprig of celery, a sprig of thyme, a bay leaf and two cloves folded in among the parsley. Fold all together in a neat little bundle, tie firmly with thread or fine twine so it will not come apart, and your soup bouquet is ready for the stewpan.

CLEAN FEEDPLATE

Your sewing machine will last longer and run more easily if, especially after working on woolen goods, you clean out the feedplate, says the New York press. Take out the screw that holds it down and lift it off; then, with a long pin, pick out the lint and clear the needle slot. You will be amazed at the amount of lint that can accumulate there, and when you have replaced the plate and the screw, at the increased efficiency of the machine.

COLORING PUTTY

Ordinary painters' colors in oil, preferably transparent colors, such as burnt and raw sienna, burnt and raw umber and lampblack are best for coloring putty. Make the putty several shades darker than the wood, says the American Carpenter and Builder, as all wood grows darker with age.

PIE IMPROVED

If the top of a pie is brushed with a little rich cream before baking, the crust will be more attractive, says the New York Tribune. A light sprinkling of granulated sugar over the cream produces an even richer brown.



Smith's "Baby's Shop"

Springfield, Massachusetts, now have a permanent display in Boston of handmade outfits for infants and children to four years. Unusual morning dresses and playsuits, smocked and hand-embroidered rompers.

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SIMPLICITY MARKS THE TABLE

But few ornaments are now seen

THE woman who has been disconcerted because she could not set an elaborate table can take heart now, for a wave of simplicity has swept over the modern table, and carried off the gewgaws and fancy details. Instead, there is almost a rigid simplicity in even the gorgeous dining halls of Newport.

Vogue shows in pictures a number of dining and lunch tables which illustrate the fad for simplicity:

Table 1 shows for a dinner party a loving cup filled with loosely arranged roses in the center of the table. At each end is a candelabrum holding each three unshaded tapers, and this is the entire decorative scheme.

Table 2 shows as centerpiece a silver fruit dish of moderate size filled with summer fruits and the candelabrum this time with white shades.

Table 3 shows a luncheon table with lace cover. The centerpiece is of fern of delicate foliage. There are two small silver dishes holding summer fruits, and two glass bowls holding summer flowers.

Table 4, for a more pretentious dinner, shows in the center a mirror having a gilt frame. In the center of the mirror is a gilt basket of orchids, and the gilt candelabra have white shades under gold. The pepper and salts are also of gilt.

Table 5 shows a luncheon table of mahogany, with a runner and mats of Venetian lace. In the center is a classic vase of French bisque filled with spring flowers, while on the side of the table are bisque figures in groups representing the seasons.

Table 6 is square, and shows a low centerpiece of flowers and four table lamps on the corners, each with empire shades.

Table 7 is a dining table arranged for tea. In the center is a silver pitcher holding tulips; around it are smaller crystal vases holding the same flowers; four slender electric lamps, with shades of Tiffany glass and metal, are on the four corners. At one end are the tea kettle, cups, etc., and on the table are

platters of sandwiches and silver dishes holding cakes and bonbons.

Table 8 shows a table in a summer dining room, pergola or loggia. The entire apartment is decorated in hanging baskets and potted plants, and on the table only crystal is used; a group of crystal vases in the center holding summer flowers in loose arrangement.

NEW CURTAIN IDEA

The attractive curtains for my den which have been generally admired are made not of Russian crash, as every one supposes, but of the heaviest grade of hand woven linen kitchen toweling, says a contributor to the Designer. This comes 19 inches wide and can be found at the large department stores for 12½ and 15 cents a yard. The curtains have a conventional design in stenciling as a border and hang without fulness from small brass rods. With another set of curtains of the same material there are wide bands of cretonne, which make a most effective border.

FOOD FIND

A substitute for asparagus—in its canned form at least—has been discovered by a woman rancher near Spokane, Wash., in the shape of alfalfa roots, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Alfalfa is a species of forage plant which takes the place of grass as a cattle food. The roots are said to be tender and to resemble asparagus in flavor.

PRESS THE CLOTH

A great deal of time will be saved if, when putting away the small pieces of cloth when the dressmaking is over, they are pressed and put away carefully in a box or neat roll, says the Montreal Star. Then they are ready for instant use when occasion demands.

WE are offering free a handsome dessert book showing how best to use

Burnett's Vanilla

to any readers of The Christian Science Monitor who will send us their grocer's name.

Write today care of Department X.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

REVOLUTION IN RURAL SCHOOL ILLUSTRATED BY LITTLE TOWN OF PERU HID IN BERKSHIRES

Old System of Spelling Book and Slate Yields Before
Happy Practical Work and Children Delight in the
Interests of Garden, Kitchen, Needle and "Store"

ORDINARY TUITION DOES NOT SUFFER
FROM THE NEW LINES OF ACTIVITY

TUCKED away in the Berkshires in the western part of Massachusetts is the little town of Peru. The government census of 1910 gives its population as 237. An enumeration made the year before by a commercial directory placed the population at 268. If anything the town had retrograded numerically in the course of a year, yet its future is full of promise. At any rate that is the thought of seven men, officials of rural schools of Massachusetts scattered through different parts of the state.

They went to Peru a short time ago upon the invitation of Julius E. Warren of Worcester, an agent of the Massachusetts board of education, for Peru has a school that is worth going long distances to see and Mr. Warren wanted to show it off. It is a little one-room schoolhouse, with a hall across one end and a wood room on the other side. Fifteen boys and girls of all ages attend the school and a single teacher is in charge. The words bring to mind the dreary round of spelling book and slate and what these officials expected to see was something a little better along that line than they had seen before. What they did see has kept them busy ever since.

Word had been sent that they were coming and that they would be there for dinner. When they arrived about noon they found a table neatly spread with smooth, white table cloth, glistening china and polished flat ware. Everything was perfectly placed and made the eight men even hungrier than they were when they got there. They were told that their dinner was being prepared by the pupils of the school with no help but that of their teacher and that it was the result of their work in the schoolroom.

Most of the men received the information with outward courtesy, but inwardly sinking. But when they were seated they were served a clear beef soup or bouillon with crotons, the most delicious that any one of them had ever tasted. After that came brook trout and rice potatoes accompanied by tender dandelion greens and corn fritters with graham and white bread baked in the school. For dessert was strawberry ice cream with sponge cake and white cake frosted. Every article on the bill of fare was pronounced perfect and the sponge cake superior, such sponge cake as is come across only once in a while and which can be made only with potato flour, an ingredient not long known about in the town of Peru.

The cooking was done wholly by the older pupils, not one of them over 15. The younger children served. Every child of the entire 15 had some part in the preparation of the food and the serving of their guests. To say that the latter were surprised is stating it very mildly. When they learned that the cooking was done entirely on a three-burner kerosene stove in a primitive little kitchen they could scarcely believe it was possible. The boys had piled the wood of the wood room up into one corner and sheathed up an end of it for a workshop and kitchen. There they had put the stove and shelves and improvised tables.

When the dishes had been cleared away and the children and teacher had been given full praise for what they had accomplished, the visitors were given an opportunity to observe the classes at work. First they heard each one read and were convinced that the usual work of the school had not suffered by the introduction of the lines of activity. The children read better than the average pupil, they thought, with intelligence and interest in their subject. After that the pupils did work in arithmetic. It was applied arithmetic, arithmetic applied to familiar things, to the work on the farm, things that are done or ought to be done on a farm every once in a while. They took a fertilizer and analyzed it, just as an intelligent farmer would do if putting it on to his ground, working out some pretty difficult problems as they did so.

After that their attention was called to a sewing machine that stood in the room and they were told that all of the pupils, boys as well as girls, were taught to sew. The children had learned to draft, cut and fit garments and were that day wearing clothes that they had made. Next they saw a typewriter and learned that the touch system is taught, that it is an aid in spelling and English, and that the Palmer system, which has recently been introduced into the Boston schools, is used exclusively and effectively in Peru. Five pupils gave an exhibition of writing 20 words in one minute and 27 seconds.

An important work of the school is that done in the school garden. Quite a number of things are raised in it, but potatoes are the special study. Some of the problems are brought right into the schoolroom, such as the analysis of the fertilizer. They also mix the fertilizer in the school, having scales with which to weigh the different ingredients. Through it all the children were serious, dignified and matter of fact, enjoying their work, liking to attend school, but having no thought that they were doing anything unusual.

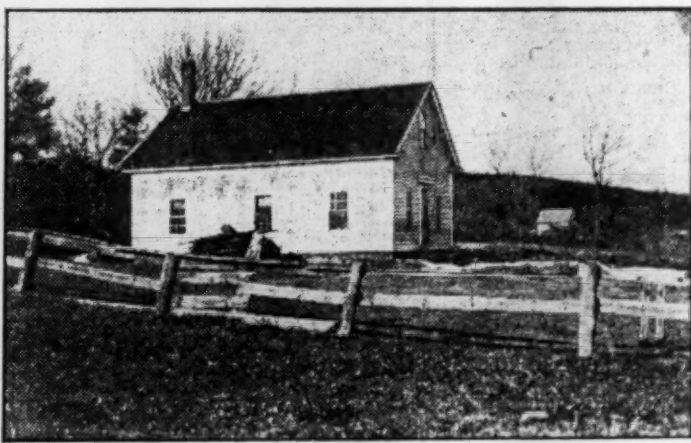
These "extras" are so brought in they take very little time from what is known as the regular work of the school. One cooking lesson a week and one in sewing are all that are apportioned to those subjects, but the children are so interested they come early and stay late and

work between times. Often after they have learned their lesson from their books, or completed the task that has been assigned them they are allowed to sew or work in the garden, or do some other thing in which they are particularly interested.

At the city school in North Adams the boys are so anxious to get to their gardens it is no unusual thing for them to "earn" in this way a whole day a week. They do not get the day all at one time, but that is what their earnings amount to. In this way the work comes in as a reward and instead of interfering with the lessons makes them more real and necessary, each cooperating with the other, the so-called manual labor illustrating the need for the work with book and pen, and furnishing an immediate application of it. It also quickens and energizes the mentalities, arousing them to interest and action.

The work is intended not merely for the children but to help the entire neighborhood, to reach the community as well as to educate the pupils in the school, and it is found that it does and that the school is becoming the nucleus of a movement for better things.

TYPICAL COUNTRY SCHOOLHOUSE YARD



Morse village school, at New Salem, Mass.

ment for better things. It is only recently any attempt has been made to do systematic work in a one-room school. The experiment has been most gratifying and the future promising. The difficulty is in getting teachers.

The state normal school at North Adams is now preparing every one of its girls to do just this kind of work. They are further helped by text-books so explicit and so simple any girl of intelligence now in the schools can take up work of this kind with comparative ease, not having had special preparation, and probably in the end will find it less difficult than the old way for discipline is reduced to a minimum and the work is given an impetus it did not previously have. The hours do not drag in these schools. There is always something new, something vital coming up to attract and hold the attention. A great difficulty has been to keep one class employed while another was reciting, but now this difficulty is removed. The children are too much interested in their work to devise mischief.

The teacher of this school is thoroughly awake to the new way of doing things and is fertile in new ideas. Arithmetic is not taught in the dull old way but brightened with play of a nature that has been known to keep little people happily occupied for hours in their own home. Sometimes they study arithmetic by playing store. An up-to-date store is fitted with cash carriers and in Peru that is the only kind of a store that is considered.

One little boy is made cashier. He climbs to his place on a high window sill and an empty tin mustard box fastened in some way by means of a hook inserted through the top is made to run on a pulley of common twine that is strung from the cashier's box to the counter formed by a small table. The store-keeper displays various useful and attractive articles for sale. A little girl buys ribbon and thread to the amount of 20 cents. She pays for it with a real dollar. The little boy who has the store enters the sale upon a pad of paper which serves as a sales slip, puts it with the dollar into the mustard box and sends it joggling on its way to the cashier. Seriously the cashier makes his calculations and sends back the change in the mustard box. The salesman passes it over to his customer and the little girl turns away quite satisfied with the transaction, but the teacher interrupts.

"Is the change right?" she asks the store-keeper. "Yes," he says. "Does your customer know it is right?" They both realize that something is wrong and stop to consider. The teacher says they had better count it together. The salesman takes back the change and counts it hesitatingly into the little girl's hand. "Forty-five, ninety-five—" "Begin again," the teacher says. The child hesitates, many little hands are shot up into the air and with a "How much did the little girl pay?" from the teacher, he starts off and ends triumphantly, "Twenty, twenty-five, fifty, one dollar!"

This revolution in the rural schools of Massachusetts started about four years ago and has reached its most notable

development in Peru and Hinsdale. Mr. Warren gives an interesting account of its beginning. It is his duty to make personal visits of inspection to the different rural schools. One day his rounds brought him to a certain little settlement the name of which for certain obvious reasons is withheld, but almost every one has seen one like it. It had less than 100 inhabitants, dwindled down from 400. It had a church whose services were conducted by students from a college in a not far distant town, but they had little knowledge of the people, no experience in the work, and its influence was imperceptible. The town was degenerating in every way. Of the 15 children who attended the school eight were dirty, ragged, improperly nourished and demoralized. This school was presided over by a young girl fresh from college, willing but inexperienced and quite disheartened by her five weeks as its mistress.

As Mr. Warren looked over the school he thought that what those children wanted more than spelling or arithmetic was the elements of a good home. They needed to be washed and mended and fed. He talked it over with the teacher. She protested that she was willing but did not know how. He encouraged her to do the best she could, imparting to her some of his own ideas, and said that if she were willing he would provide the help and instruction necessary to carry on the work.

Next he called a meeting of the school committee and asked the members if

ties will be ready to introduce the work. The agriculture taught in these little schools, it is said, will compare favorably with that in the larger, as far as it goes being just as effective. Flowers, cucumbers, radishes, lettuce and other of the more easily grown vegetables are raised in them, but the work usually centers in one thing such as potatoes, which form one of the most general and wholesome articles of food. As a result better potatoes are being grown by the farmers throughout that region.

The idea in the past has been to consolidate the rural schools, bringing the children from scattered districts into the villages. The influence of this has been to lead children away from the farm. Through the introduction of the methods just described it is being learned that the thing to do is to have better rural schools to meet the needs of the children in the one-room schoolhouses. The state board of education would like to have a school of this kind within reach of every farm-house in the state.

Such schools, says Mr. Warren, create a greater interest in country life and respect for it and develops a love for it. The function of the state is to equalize the educational opportunity of children in the state, to bring in the larger thought to the country child. The authority remains in the hands of the local school committees. The duty of the state board is to maintain a wise supervision, extending a hand of helplessness, putting within the reach of all so far as that is possible what otherwise would be obtainable by only the privileged few.

By no means all of the rural schools are showing this happy advancement and all of them are struggling. In some districts primitive methods still obtain and conditions unknown to the city dweller govern the ways of the school. In some parts of the Berkshires, so wild and beautiful that summer vacationists ask no greater pleasure than to tour among them, the winters are hard and severe, the snows so deep it is impossible for the little people to think of plowing through them. Even as late as the 6th of April, when the city knows no snow at all, drifts are piled three feet high in the mountains. Therefore they are snow-bound the winter through, but when spring opens school begins and continues through nearly the whole summer.

In Mr. Riley's district some school is in session nearly every week in the year. On Cape Cod there is little trouble with snow, but they must take into consideration the cranberry-picking season when all hands are needed. Therefore school does not begin until October and continues until the last of July. The vacation for these little people is not the merry time looked forward to by city youngsters. To them it is from the schoolroom to the cranberry patch.

Nor are these the only problems that have to be worked out by those who have the education of the children of the state in charge. The beautiful Berkshires, which attract so many admirers from far and near, those who come for a few days or a few weeks, and those who build their houses and settle down until the cold drives them away, present perplexing features by the very fact. Doubtless these summer residents think they have done much for the community with their handsome houses and hotels and the trade they bring, but there is an influence that is not a wholesome one and which is taxing the wits of the educational authorities to counteract. The influx of these people, with their wealth, education, their usual refinement and ways of the world, has completely changed the ways of living of these simple country folk, their outlook and their ideals. Unless checked, says Mr. Warren, it creates two classes, the wealthy summer resident who spends his money freely, and the servant with his hand out for a tip. This is demoralizing and tends to destroy the old, sturdy New England stock, interested in education, in New England, in what New England has been in the past, and may be in the future. It turns it into the servant, truckling to wealth and touched by the demoralizing influence of small coin.

On the Cape also the problem is changing. It used to be inhabited by seafaring, sturdy captains who roamed the seas, their wives and children, fearless, bold and independent. But times have changed since then. The commerce of the seas has been turned elsewhere. Then the people took to deep-sea fishing, but that, too, has changed. Fishing is done near the shore and the land receives as much attention as the sea. Portuguese negroes have flocked there in numbers to help with the cranberries and other work on land, staying after the season was over and settling down. Thus the entire character of the region has changed. What is true of these two places is true of others also, but perhaps less marked, making the education of the child one that is not to be solved along the ancient lines of theory but through actual contact and grasp of shifting conditions. It must be an up and doing work, wide-awake and alert, each little schoolhouse governed according to the results of a study of that particular district. The introduction of the industrial and the correlation of it with the academic, the natural environment of the child giving direction to the whole, and this brought to his door through the one-room schoolhouse, is believed to be one of the most important educational steps that has been taken in years, and will have a far reaching and revolutionizing influence for better things.

ENFORCES FIREWORKS LAW
NEW YORK.—The bureau of combustibles seized more than \$50,000 worth of fireworks here Friday. That was because only one maker of fireworks had been found complying with the ordinances governing their sale.

NINE NEW TRANSFER POINTS IN OPERATION ON BOSTON ELEVATED

Nine new transfer points were put into operation today by the Boston Elevated railway as well as certain additional transfer privileges.

The transfer places are at Massachusetts and Huntington avenues, Massachusetts and Columbus avenues, Northampton and Tremont streets, Northampton street and Shawmut street, Washington and Northampton streets, old State House at Washington or Devonshire street, Public Garden subway entrance and Charles and Boylston streets, Central square or Massachusetts avenue and Brookline street, Cambridge, and Broadway and Prospect streets, Cambridge.

The privileges as announced are as follows:

At old State House: Passengers paying cash fare in East Boston or Chelsea may transfer from inbound East Boston tunnel cars to south-bound cars on Washington street or to north or south-bound cars on Devonshire street. Cash passengers may also transfer from north-bound Washington street or Federal street cars running via Devonshire street, or from south-bound Washington street or Devonshire street cars to tunnel cars for East Boston or Chelsea.

At Public Garden subway entrance and Charles and Boylston streets: Passengers boarding cars after leaving Lechmere square, Kendall square or Bowdoin square may transfer from south-bound Charles street cars to any outward car from the subway.

Passengers boarding an inbound Harvard bridge car after passing the Grand Junction railroad on Massachusetts avenue in Cambridge or any other inbound-bound subway car may transfer at the Public Garden entrance to north-bound Charles street cars.

At Massachusetts and Huntington avenues passengers may transfer from Massachusetts avenue south bound for Roxbury or Dorchester or South Boston to outward-bound division 2 Huntington avenue cars; or for Cambridge or Boylston street or inward bound via Huntington avenue to outward bound division 9 Huntington avenue cars.

Passengers received after leaving Jamaica Plain carhouse or Village square, Brookline, on any inward division 2 Huntington avenue car may transfer to a Massachusetts avenue car north bound or to a South Boston car.

Passengers boarding the car after leaving Village square, Brookline, may transfer from any division 9 Huntington avenue car to a southbound car on Massachusetts avenue or to South Boston.

Cash passengers boarding South Boston cars before they reach Copley square may transfer to Huntington avenue cars westward.

At Massachusetts and Columbus avenues—Passengers boarding outbound Columbus avenue cars south of Berkeley street may transfer to Massachusetts avenue cars for Boylston street or Cambridge.

Passengers boarding southbound Massachusetts avenue cars in Boston may transfer to an inbound Columbus avenue car.

At Northampton and Tremont streets—Passengers boarding outward-bound Tremont street cars, south of Dover and Berkeley streets, may transfer to Northampton street cars east or westbound.

Passengers boarding an eastbound Northampton street car in Boston, on or south of Massachusetts avenue, may transfer to an inward-bound Tremont street car.

Cash passengers boarding a west-bound Northampton street car south of Massachusetts avenue may transfer to an inward-bound Tremont street car.

At Northampton street and Shawmut avenue:

Passengers boarding outbound Shawmut avenue cars, south of Dover and Berkeley streets, may transfer to Northampton street cars east or westbound.

Passengers boarding eastbound Northampton street cars in Boston on or south of Massachusetts avenue or Northampton street may transfer to inward-bound Shawmut avenue cars.

Cash passengers boarding westbound Northampton street cars south of Massachusetts avenue may transfer to inward-bound Shawmut avenue cars.

At Washington and Northampton streets:

Passengers boarding eastbound Northampton street cars in Boston on or south of Massachusetts avenue or Northampton street may transfer to inward-bound Washington street cars.

Passengers boarding outward bound Washington street cars south of Dover street may transfer to westbound Northampton street cars.

At Massachusetts avenue and Brookline street or Central square, Cambridge:

Passengers boarding Brookline street cars in Cambridge may transfer to East Cambridge or Western avenue cars.

Passengers boarding Western avenue cars in Cambridge may transfer to Pearl street cars.

Passengers on River street or Western avenue cars may transfer to East Cambridge cars.

Passengers boarding inward-bound Massachusetts avenue cars after leaving Harvard square may transfer to East Cambridge cars.

Passengers boarding East Cambridge cars in Cambridge may transfer to outward bound Massachusetts avenue cars or to Pearl street, River street or Western avenue cars.

Broadway and Prospect street, Cambridge: Cash passengers may transfer from inward bound Broadway cars to cars for East Cambridge, and those boarding East Cambridge cars in Cambridge may transfer to outbound Broadway cars.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Castle Square—First Boston performance of "The Barrier," a strong melodrama of the great Northwest made by Rex Beach from one of his own novels. The leading roles of a Gibson hero and a rough trapper will be taken by W. T. Carleton and Howell Hansel, and Miss Mary Young will act the heroine, who is the center of the amorous and adventurous interest. Donald Meek will also be in the cast. The play had a considerable success on the road two seasons ago, but never reached this city. "Mary Jane's Pa" is the bill week of July 10 with Donald Meek in the title role.

Colonial—Closes tonight for the season, which has been devoted almost exclusively to musical attractions, evidently the settled policy at this handsome playhouse.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville—Scotch songs will be sung by the Meistersingers next week, with Miss Nellie Elliott in highland dances as a feature. The surrounding variety bill will include the Mabelle Fonda juggling troupe, Dolan and Lennarr in a burlesque "psychic" act, Russian dances by Marini and Bronski, the Granvilles in a comedy act, musical fun by the Van brothers, Bartholdi's trained birds.

Majestic—Lindsay Morison stock company in "Zaza," the sordid emotional drama taken by David Belasco from the French with Miss Eleanor Gordon in the title role. An elaborate production is promised.

Musical Comedy at Norumbega Park

For the first time this season the management of Norumbega Park announces as the attraction in the magnificent open-air theater a musical comedy attraction. Patrons of the park will be glad to know that the musical comedy the coming week and others to follow are staged by the Gorman companies and the clever al fresco skits written by Matthew Ott as in past seasons. Opening next Monday afternoon, July 2, and continuing every afternoon and evening the coming week, "Vacation Days" will be offered. It differs from the usual offering of this kind, for it possesses a clear, consistent plot, with more than the average share of tuneful music, bright lines and pretty girls. The grape arbor cafe, garage, zoological garden, canoeing and boating on the Charles, the Casino and many other attractions of the park are keeping to the front in popularity.

Bass Point, Nahant

Patronage of the steamers of the Nahant line to Bass Point, running from Otis wharf, Boston, hourly, is the heaviest in the history of that service, it is said. Nahant is more popular than ever this year, then, for in addition to the Boston end there is a new service by way of the new ocean pier at Revere. Many prefer to go to Nahant this way. All the time-honored attractions are in full swing, including the shore dinners at the various well known hotels to orchestral accompaniment, the public band concerts, and minor amusements in great variety. Besides there is bathing and fishing for those so inclined. The sail boat evenings during the coming week will have the advantage of the full moon.

Next Season Announcements

On Monday, July 31, the season at the Shubert is announced to open with William A. Brady's production of "Over Night." The New York cast will be seen here. Although the first play of its author, P. H. Bartholomae, it was one of the farce successes of the New York season.

Miss Helen Ware in Broadhurst's new drama, "The Price," will open the Hollis street theater on Labor day, Sept. 4.

The Park is announced to open Saturday evening, Sept. 2, with "The Nest Egg," a bright farce, with Miss Zelda Sears in the title role.

Other attractions of the early season, at theaters not yet announced, will be Rupert Hughes' Pullman farce, "Excuse Me," and Raymond Hitchcock in a new musical play.

THESES DRAMAS

The long runs of plays written with moralizing intent would seem to prove that fundamentally human nature craves to be preached to, will pay well for sermons that entertain. Especially is this true of plays written by the younger American playwright group that has sprung up within the past five years.

Hope that things will be better and the energy that strives to make them better are characteristics of the American temperament, resulting no doubt from the need of a young nation to develop its resources to accommodate its swelling population. This characteristic of energetic hope is constantly nourished by proofs on every side that, given a fair opportunity, there is nothing to prevent everybody bettering their condition. It is not wildly optimistic to say that every person has at hand more opportunities than are ever availed of.

Thus Smith's "The Fortune Hunter," stripped of its farcical trimmings, was built upon the hopeful proposition that a young man who is a business failure in the city may make his mark in the country. Audiences accepted this cheerful theory, and rejoiced in the hero's rural success in business and sentiment.

Curiously similar in theme is Selwyn's "A Country Boy," which we are to see next season in Boston. In that case a country lad who did not know he was well off in the village went to the city only to find that his place was in the country after all.

While neither of these plays completely reflect the American ideal of rising to a better place by doing one's present work too well to be kept in it, they, nevertheless, have a compensating sympathetic appeal.

Porter Emerson Brown in "The

Spendthrift" showed how extravagance of a wife nearly wrecked her home, and Eugene Walter wrote a much more typical play, "Homeward Bound," showing how the husband and wife both fell into the habit of living beyond their income. In each play the personages learned their lesson, and thus found happiness in thrifty honesty.

It is safe to say that there will be a great number of thesis plays written in the future dealing with problems of American life. The conclusions of such plays, however platitudinous they may appear in the bald statement, are helpful in intent and hopeful in tendency. Moreover, being written by expert playwrights, they are popularly entertaining.

The foundations of most plays will doubtless remain emotional rather than ethical, and, however ethical a topic a play sets forth, the theme must be developed emotionally to hold the attention of the audience.

In fact, emotional interest in a play is so large a factor that an audience will accept bad ethics and moral and philosophical sophistries, provided the emotional interest is sufficiently "sympathetic." Such a play was Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse," where the capitalist is forgiven for undoing one base act while glorying in continuing his policy of suppression, through money influence, of all opposition.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES GATHER AT PAWTUCKET

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Members of the German singing societies of New England and their wives and children are gathering in this city today in large numbers for the tenth annual saengerfest which commences this evening with a reception, at the home of the Eintracht Singing Society on Union avenue. It is estimated that fully 3000 visitors will be within the city limits tonight.

The saengerfest will continue Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Sunday afternoon and evening sacred concerts will be given and at one of these a chorus of over 500 male voices will take part. Noted soloists will sing during the four days of celebration. Singing contests have been arranged. More than 30 singing societies will be represented.

Tents have been erected on the grounds of the Eintracht society to accommodate the visitors, the clubhouse being too small for the assemblage. The registering of delegates, commenced today.

The singing contests will commence Sunday afternoon in one of the theaters. Silver cups are prizes.

Governor Pothier, Mayor Fletcher of Providence and Mayor Easterbrook of this city have been invited to attend the concert. The New England Saengerbund will be in charge of it.

NEW URANIUM MANAGER

NEW YORK.—Edward D. Thomas, manager of the freight department of the Uranium Steamship Company, today became general agent in the United States for the company's passenger business, succeeding Messrs. Vesely & Co.

AMUSEMENTS

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NORUMBEGA PARK

OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
Best Trolley Ride in New England

Special Holiday Features for JULY 4th
Concerts all day in Music Court.
BATTERY BAND OF WORCESTER.

Covered OPEN AIR Auditorium
Entertainments daily at 3:30 and 8:05. Orchestra of 75 pieces.

Notable Innovation The Grape Arbor Cafe

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PROVINCETOWN

The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
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Dorothy Bradford

RAY LINE TO CAPE COD
Passenger capacity 1800.

Daily trips, wharf 400 Atlantic ave., Boston, 9 a. m.; Sundays and holidays, 10:30, 12 m., 3:30, 5:10, 6:15, 8:15, 10:30, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.

Round trip \$1; one way tickets 75c. Special rates to Sunday Schools and Societies.

Tel. Main 1411. S. A. MOODY, Mgr.

BASS POINT NAHANT

Shore Dining Room, Leave Otis, Return from Bass Point, Wharf 9:30, 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:10, 6:15, 8:15, 10:30, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.

Visit the \$100,000 Ocean Pier, Revere. Dancing, etc. Steamboat service between Bass Point and Pier at frequent intervals.

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Special through car leaves Postoffice sq. daily and Sunday at 3 P. M. Tickets and information at Pass. Dept., B. & N. St. Ry. Co., 240 Washington st.

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Booklets, Time Tables, Etc. New England Street Railway Club

LANDSCAPE ART NEEDS POETRY GRIP

Honors Won by J. Francis Murphy Are Due to Simple Truth Which Yet Endows the Seemingly Commonplace

By ROBERT W. MACBETH

NOT everything that John Ruskin said about matters relating to art are now unquestioningly accepted, but when he said that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it sees in a plain way, he gave us something that, from an artistic point of view at least, may be accepted as fundamentally true. And it is true in a particularly marked degree of the soul as applied to our landscape painters. "To see them clearly," continued Ruskin, "is poetry, prophecy and religion, all in one."

As we look over the ranks of the American painters of landscape whose work has prevailed over constantly recurring "new schools" of art, we cannot but be impressed by the fact that it is the work of those men the keynote of whose work was simplicity that has remained to be remembered, when countless painters who strove for greater things have been forgotten. Wyant selected simple themes; Inness, too, found more pleasure in depicting scenes where the emphasis was placed upon harmony of composition and color rather than upon strong contrasts and brilliant effects; and Homer Martin was perhaps the most simple of them all, both in his subjects and in his methods. Each developed the poetry of the subject that he transcribed, and the fact that there are really comparatively few of whom this can be said, would seem to show that there has not been much of a change since Sir Joshua Reynolds, in an address to the pupils of the Royal Academy so long ago as 1788, lamented that the painters who had cultivated with success the poetry of art in landscape were few indeed.

Simple Wins Victory

Canvases bedecked with paint make their appearance yearly in numberless array. How many of these have value beyond showing the technical mastery of their painters; how many are more than a copy of the exterior side of nature, without an attempt at giving the convincing content of nature; how many but an expression of personal whims and conceits? Unfortunately true though it be, it is the exceptional canvas that arrests attention because of its simplicity; it is the exceptional artist who gets more out of the simple side of nature than we do, and who can present it on canvas in such a way as to grip us and hold our attention.

J. Francis Murphy is this kind of an artist, and his pictures are this kind of picture. His power lies in his ability to make much of the seemingly commonplace by endowing with a poetic sentiment everything that he does. He is without doubt one of the most poetic of the landscape painters of today, here or abroad, and his work ranks with that of the big men of other days and of other schools, to whom a painting without poetry was as a poem without sentiment. All of his canvases are simple in theme, extremely simple, in fact, and unpretentious in composition. He does not strive for contrasts of form or color, depending for his effect on his own personal interpretation of the quieter forms of nature as he sees them. As has been said by one of his admirers, he prefers the brook to the river, the pond to the ocean, the copse to the forest, the meadow to the wide expanse of desert and prairie. His spirit is essentially gentle, and it is the gentle, simple side of nature, in harmony with his own temperament, that makes the strongest appeal to him. He has left the rugged mountains, the stormy coast and the vast expanses of air and sea to others who he knows can depict them better than he can, and in his favorite stamping ground in the foothills of the Catskills, he delights to paint subjects that to many not gifted with his poetic insight would be but meager material for a picture.

Autumn Is Favorite

Autumn scenes have made the strongest appeal to him, apparently, and most of his best canvases give us this more solemn note of nature. They strike a minor chord that finds a ready response in his personality, and it is this minor rather than the gay russets and gorgeous foliage of fall that he feels and paints. It is not a dolorous key, however, and his paintings are never depressing; he has avoided the grays that so many affect, and his whole work is usually bathed in a soft golden light, through which the forms of his composition make their appearance with a dreamy effect that accounts for much of their charm. Mr. Murphy, himself, is extremely independent, following the dictates of his own conscience, and his work, as a result, shows none of the concessions to vulgar tastes, nor following after prescribed fashions and formulas, and no straining and striving for stirring effects. It is his sincere and personal feeling that enters into his pictures, and that makes them what they are.

Many of the great painters have been self-taught; Mr. Murphy is one of them. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1853, and removed to New York city in 1875. We do not know very much about his early days; he is too modest to think that they can be of any but passing interest to the public, and the public has been willing to take him for what he is and for what his work is now, without questioning him too closely. It is known that the path to fame has not wholly been one of roses. He is probably the better painter because it has not. At

AWNINGS Send postal or Tel. Port Hill 820, and we will send man with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

one time he was a sign painter by profession, working on his canvases in his leisure hours. Occasionally one of these makes its appearance, it is the result of years of work, of painting and re-painting, and when we realize through what study and care it has passed, it is not hard to see why they leave so little to be desired. When his pictures come up at auction, as they occasionally do, they invariably bring big prices.

Exhibition Disliked

During all the years that he has been exhibiting, he has never painted an "exhibition picture." Everything that he has shown has been the same quiet and subdued work, with no attempt at securing attention through loud or striking tones. And more attention and honors have come to him as a result of this policy than if he had deliberately entered the race for fame and had tried for renown by canvases more showy than sincere. This is as true of his work now as it has been during the many previous years that he has been before the public.

During the past year or two he has shown a disposition to paint the summer time of nature, and most of the canvases shown at exhibitions throughout the country were green in general tone. They had the warmth of the summer in them, for Murphy, even in his late fall work, is never cold. Though away from his favorite time of year, they had the same firm handling, the same sure grasp, as the work that has brought him fame. Mr. Murphy never allows a canvas to leave his studio until he is satisfied that

it is as good as it is possible for him to make it. Sometimes when a picture makes its appearance, it is the result of years of work, of painting and re-painting, and when we realize through what study and care it has passed, it is not hard to see why they leave so little to be desired. When his pictures come up at auction, as they occasionally do, they invariably bring big prices.

As far back as 1885, "Tints of a Vanished Past" won a Hallgarten prize at the academy. This was followed two years later by "Brook and Fields," at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, where it was awarded the Webb prize. In 1893 came a medal at the Columbian exposition, and the following year the William T. Evans prize at the Society of American Artists. Honors and prizes have been awarded him at the American Water Color Society in 1894; at the world's fair in Paris in 1900; at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo in 1901; at the Charleston exposition in 1902; at the world's fair in St. Louis in 1904, and, most recently, gold medals have been given him at the National Academy of Design and at the International exposition in Buenos Aires in 1910. Important examples of his work are owned by almost every museum from the Metropolitan down, and he is represented in all private collections that pretend to include the work of the best American artists.

To paint with gorgeous effect some stunning feature of nature, or to transcribe some little peep with only such changes as may be made necessary by the theory of picture making, is one thing, but to interpret the homely and commonplace phases of nature in such a way that they will make a strong appeal to the people and go straight home to their hearts, is quite another, and it is to the latter class of artists that J. Francis Murphy belongs.

LAMBETH PALACE HAS VARIED STORY

Manor Passed to See in Days of Edward the Confessor, Stately Pile Rising in Thirteenth Century

LAMBETH Palace, the official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, stands on the Surrey bank of the river Thames, nearly opposite Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament.

This somber pile of buildings, with its castellated walls and towers of dingy red brick, its gloomy gateway and its solemn little windows, seems more like a medieval fortress than a modern episcopal palace, and it is easier to imagine Lambeth as the scene of the terrific feuds which formerly took place chronically between primate and pontiff, church and crown, or priesthood and parliament, than the center of the peaceful discussions of more recent years.

The name Lambeth is said to be derived from loam-hythe, a muddy haven or landing-place. At one time great efforts were made to find it a more romantic origin in Lamb-hythe, but as apparently there never were any lambs in that episcopal fold, whereas mud abounded in the district until the middle of the last century, the first derivation may be taken as the correct one.

The manor of Lambeth was originally crown property until it was presented by Edward the Confessor to his sister Goda, who gave it to the see of Rochester. It was called Lambeth manor until the time of Archbishop Laud, when it became Lambeth house, and it is only of comparatively recent years that it has been styled Lambeth palace.

This seemingly unattractive and unprofitable site was secured by Archbishop Baldwin, who began to build himself a residence at Lambeth with a view of keeping in touch with King Henry I. of England. But neither Baldwin nor his successor, Hubert Walter, got much beyond the foundations, and the oldest part of the present building is the chapel erected by Boniface in the latter half of the thirteenth century. In 1321 Lambeth manor consisted of the chapel, a hall, a great gate and various chambers.

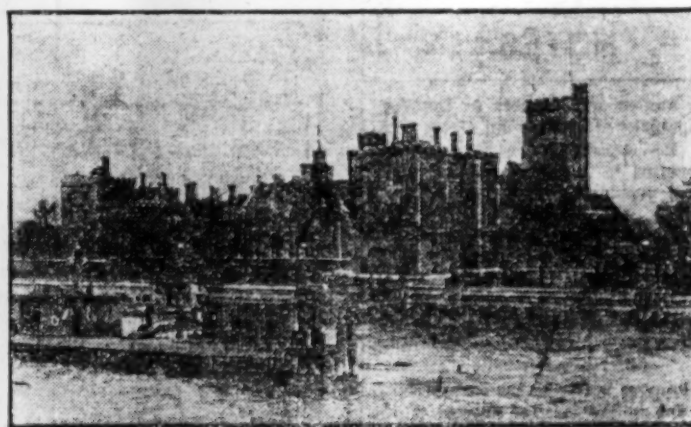
A hundred years later the water tower, which, by the way, is still persistently misnamed the Lollards tower, in spite of the refutation of history, was added by Archbishop Chichele, and towards the end of the fifteenth century Cardinal Morton erected the present great gateway in place of the earlier one.

During the Puritan upheaval the palace was used as a prison for royalists, parts of it were utterly destroyed, and the rest so disfigured that at the time of the restoration Archbishop Juxon described it as "a heap of ruins." However, in less than three years this energetic primate had rebuilt, reconstructed or repaired the greater portion of the noble pile, following the old design even where it might easily have been improved upon.

After his day the residential part of the palace was made more uncomfortable and inconvenient by the additions and alterations of each succeeding archbishop until the year 1828, when Archbishop Howley on his appointment took the bull by the horns and swept away the entire range of private apartments, building in their place the present residence in the Tudor style.

These new buildings lie on the north side of the quadrangle containing the old buildings, and only the latter can be seen from the river, so that Lambeth palace today presents the same solemn and venerable appearance to the crowd

VIEWS OF LAMBETH PALACE, LONDON



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

on a penny steamer as it did centuries ago when the Plantagenet and Tudor barges floated calmly down the stream under the shadow of its massive walls.

NEWS BRIEFS

RESTRAINS CANTON LAND SALE
Judge Holt in the United States circuit court handed down an opinion today restraining the Beacon and Puritan Trust companies and the Knollwood cemetery corporation from disposing of the latter's land at Canton until a receivership bill brought by Chauncey M. Depew and others to prevent reorganization of the company is heard on its merits. Indebtedness on the property is given as \$132,000, of which \$100,000 is a mortgage held by the Puritan Trust Company.

TO SELL SACRAMENTO TEAM
SACRAMENTO—President John I. Taylor of the Boston Americans, who owns a half interest in the Sacramento Coast league team, is willing to dispose of his interest to people living here. Mr. Taylor has so advised Charles Graham, manager of the Sacramento team. He is not desirous of selling his stock, but he is willing to sell providing local capitalists want to take complete charge of the team.

TAMPA MAN STILL MISSING
COTUIT, Mass.—The sailboat Water Witch, in which Kenneth Linn of Tampa, Fla., put to sea, was picked up empty this morning by a porgy boat in Vineyard sound off West Chop. The young man was missing Thursday night and \$1000 reward has been offered for his recovery. The search will be continued.

ORDERS TROOPS WITHDRAWN
WASHINGTON—After a talk with Secretary of War Stimson and Major General Wood, chief of staff of the army, President Taft authorized on Friday the withdrawal of four regiments from the maneuvers division now at San Antonio, Tex.

STUDYING FISH CONDITIONS
SPOKANE, Wash.—Prof. George Kemmerer, head of the chemistry department in the New Mexico school of mines, is in Spokane with a staff of assistants, in-

PANAMA ROAD DONE WITH OPENING OF MANDINGO BRIDGE

CULEBRA, C. Z.—The completion and throwing open to traffic of the concrete wagon bridge over the Mandingo river, near Bas Obispo, terminates construction work, as far as has been planned on the wagon road, extending north and south through the Canal Zone, from Panama to Gorgona, a distance of 19.7 miles.

The highway lies to the east of and parallel to the Panama railroad from Panama to Pedro Miguel. Here it crosses to the west side of the railroad relocation, and, near Paraiso Junction, crosses over again to the east side. It extends back of Gold Hill and approaches the east bank of the cut between Culebra and Empire, where slides have recently encroached on the right-of-way.

From Empire to Gorgona, the road lies to the west of and follows the double track line of the Panama railroad. With the exception of a few hundred yards at Pedro Miguel, the road is above the proposed summit level of the water in the Gatun and Miraflores lake regions. The marine corps at Camp Elliott is engaged in building a road to connect the camp with the main highway. It begins at the railroad station at Bas Obispo, crosses the Mandingo river on a pile bridge, and joins the Zone road a short distance away.

The new Empire-Chorrera road has been graded for a distance of about a mile and one-half out of Empire. The heaviest construction on the entire route is probably at the Empire end, where the roadbed has been excavated from the side of a steep hill to get over the ridge.

In surmounting this ridge, the original plans provided for a 6 per cent grade, but to secure this graded required the building of 4500 feet additional road.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU IS BAFFLING

Strange Genius of France Swayed His Times as Though He Were Instrument Rather Than Player

ONE is more difficult of analysis among all the strange geniuses of France than Jean Jacques Rousseau. Admitted even by biographers who write of him in a slighting or caustic vein to have had more influence on his times than any other man of the generation—admitted, too, to have influenced the thought of Europe in three such important directions as religion, politics and education, to say nothing of the establishing of a literary style on which the great Chateaubriand formed himself, or of his distinct influence on music—he yet appears from almost any fair standpoint of criticism to have been a man of slight education or soundness of judgment, little character and less force. He was perhaps an illustration of that sort of genius seen often among musicians where the powers of the individual seem used by music itself to express what the person could never attain to. Rousseau seems not to have thought things out so much as to have given himself over to ideas and moods of mind that took possession of him and were by him transmitted to paper with sufficient clearness and compelling authority to win attention.

Career Was Chaotic

He began his strangely chaotic and mixed career in Geneva, where it is said that random reading of Plutarch and some novels formed his youthful education. He became successively a notary's clerk, an engraver's apprentice—he showed for this some aptitude—a lackey, a musician, a student, an accountant, a private tutor and a music copyist. The record of his wanderings, really vagabondage, about the world is made in his "Confessions," but this is not held to be very responsible as biography. It is certain that he lived a most heterogeneous existence. His period dated from 1712 to 1778.

He made friends in a way with many of the famous people of his time, but his restlessness and especially his distrust of friendships drove him higher and thither, sometimes living after a fashion provided by some of his friends, sometimes getting along with his own scanty earnings. Diderot gave him some work on the great encyclopedia, and his opera "La Devin du Village," produced at Fontainebleau in 1752, brought him a hundred louis and an invitation to come to court next day. He was too shy or perverse or both to do so and thus no doubt forfeited a pension.

His work in music shows his lack of education and his articles on the subject in the encyclopedia are superficial; but some of his operettas prove a refined and charming taste and are melodious though simple. He invented a system of notation which he hoped to have used, and in the famous "guerre des buffons" he took the side of the buffonists, those who stood for Italian opera buffa in opposition to true French opera. It was during this controversy that his famous diatribe about French music was uttered. He said, "The French neither have nor will have any music of their own, or at least if they ever have any it will be so much the worse for them." This enraged the people of the Paris opera and they burned him in effigy. In reply Rousseau wrote his letters "of a symphonist of the royal academy of music to his comrades of the orchestra." He has, however, another letter—one to M. Burney—which takes the genius of Gluck very seriously.

Music Swayed

He published a Dictionary of Music at Geneva, 1767, which has his style and charm as a writer but is not trustworthy as to detail. His "Pygmalion" is a drama without music. In 1781 he printed "Les Consolations des Miseres de la Vie," a collection of songs and fugitive pieces of very unequal merit. A note in the Encyclopedia Britannica says that the

popular air known as "Rousseau's Dream" is not to be found in this collection and cannot be traced further than Cramer's "Variations." Rousseau said of music: "Away! Thou speakest to me of things which in all my endless life I have not found and shall not find."

Rousseau's two great works, besides the "Confessions" (autobiographical writings), are "La Nouvelle Heloise" and "Emile," both nominally novels, yet neither of them ranking for their merit as fiction. The former is famous for style and description of the human emotions, and "Emile," of course, with its sub-title "De L'Education," is really a treatise on education. For this work Rousseau was exiled from France (his reputation was already none too good) because its philosophy was supposed to be subversive of law and order and of sound religious doctrine, yet the influence of "Emile" on modern education is so great that some have called it the foundation of modern pedagogy.

"Emile" Notable

Actually "Emile" tells the story of a boy's education, and while it is full of notable ideas and ideals and as an influence is highly valued by educationalists today, it can hardly be said to set forth a system, in the sense that Froebel, for example, did. There is a good deal of what seems to modern thinking sentimentalism in this book, as there was in all Rousseau's writing, but it shows that if he had had the advantages of a sound education and better influences in early youth he might have been one of the great leaders of thought instead of merely one who, has stirred discontent with old forms in thousands of hearts, and thus made the ground ready, perhaps, for the later sowing of seed of actual vitality and fruitfulness.

The keynote of Rousseau's teaching is said to have been sounded in the first sentence of this book: "All is good as it comes from the hands of the creator; all degenerates in the hand of man." Indeed the very first pronouncement of Rousseau that won him fame was the brilliant letter written, some think at the advice of Diderot, in contest for a prize offered by the academy of Dijon for an essay on the effect of civilization on morals. Rousseau developed in this connection his famous paradox of the superiority of the savage state, which took the artificial, whimsical society of the day by storm.

This germ idea, that man's work has harmed rather than helped the development of man, was also the keynote of "Emile." He would have youth educated from within, not from without; that is,

the inward manhood should be brought out. An expansion of natural powers, not acquisition of knowledge, is the true end of education.

The slogan of his campaign—if he can be said to have had purpose and defined system enough to call his work a campaign—was nature. He had a highly idealized concept of nature, shown in his beautiful writings—that declared the effect of natural surroundings on the mood or condition of mankind and also in his charming descriptions. He had rather a negative idea of moral education, some of his critics find, since he felt that the chief aim should be to "guard the heart against vice and the mind against error," as he says, not to teach virtue or truth. He seemed to be grasping toward the idea that the truth already exists in the heart of man and if un hindered or unobscured by human error will of itself develop the perfect manhood.

Driven From France

"Le Contrat Social," an exposition of political theories which shows Rousseau to have been a strong republican, and which later made him an idol of the French revolutionists, was published the same year with "Emile," and Rousseau was almost at once condemned by the Parlement of Paris. His friends warned him in time so that he was able to escape arrest. He was for a while protected by Frederick II. of Prussia. Even the council of Geneva, where he had recanted at one time his abjuration of Protestantism and been received back into the fold, condemned "Emile," and Rousseau forthwith renounced his citizenship and wrote his "Lettres de la Montagne," denouncing the Genevan council.

Finally David Hume offered him a refuge in England and he went there, where he had also a friend in the faithful Boswell of Dr. Johnson, though the latter found Rousseau an unaccountable sort of person enough. London, however, lionized him for his defiance of French intolerance. After a time he retired to Wootton in Derbyshire and employed himself in writing the greater part of his "Confessions." Horace Walpole published a letter purporting to have been written by the King of Prussia which convinced Rousseau that most of his English friends were against him, and in 1807 he returned to the continent and further wanderings. The year 1770 saw him at Paris again, still earning a scanty livelihood by copying music. His "Dialogues" were written now and the "Reveries du Promeneur Solitaire," a sort of sequel to the "Confessions" and one of his best pieces of work.

SUMMER CAMPS

UTOPIA

The (Summer) Camp of Contentment, On Lake Utopia, New Brunswick, Canada. Ideal for college men and boys. Healthy and homelike. Competent instructors, tutoring, home cooking, pure water, dry tents. Illustrated booklet giving full information, from JOSEPH W. BRINE, 37 Kingston Street, Boston.

CAMP HIGHACRE.

A camp for small boys in the beautiful foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Virginia. In charge of a university graduate experienced in training boys. Special attention to moral influences. Lessons from 9 to 12 o'clock. Wholesome pastimes. Home cooking, pure spring water, cot outside when advisable. References: After June 20 address THE PLAINS, Fauquier County, Va. FREDERIC P. GIBSON, 1909 S. St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

CAMP CHOCORUA

A vacation camp for boys in the White Mountains. Eight years up. Senior and Junior departments. Tents, bungalows, cottages. Athletics, tutoring, manual training. Good moral influences. 10th season. Booklet, S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Durham St., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Comfort Mathes Camp, Durham, N. H. Women, Girls, Near State College. Booklet. Address Miss F. F. Mathes, Dover, N. H.

CAMP TA-KIT-E-Z
On Sebago Lake, New Brunswick, Canada. Fishing and good board. Also small camp to let. S. PRICE, E. Sebago, Me.

TO LET—Cozy furnished summer camp with boat, Lake Westworth, N. H. Ideal spot for repose. Rent \$1.25 per day. Apply E. H. HALL, 384 Boylston St., Boston.

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for Boys and Girls make the vacation a time of helpful, happy work.

Advertisements of Camps

In the Monitor point the way to the many who desire to learn of the inducements and opportunities offered in different localities.

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investigating fish and opportunities for restocking streams for the fisheries department of the federal government.

DENVER COLLEGE HEAD NAMED
DENVER—John M. Downen, superintendent of schools at Golden, has been chosen by the board of trustees of the George W. Clayton College as its first superintendent. The institution will open here in September.

IDAHO COLLEGE TO BUILD
SPOKANE, Wash.—Plans for the erection of the north wing on the administration building at the University of Idaho, at Moscow, have been completed and bids for the erection of the building will be opened at Moscow July 18.

NEW POTATOES SELL HIGH
CLAYTON, N. J.—Washington Warner of Clayton took a load of new potatoes to market and received \$140 for 140 baskets.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AT ONCE
A SALESWOMAN WHO HAS WORKED FOR ONE FIRM 12 YEARS, SELLING TOILET ARTICLES, WISHES TO SECURE WORK WHICH SHE CAN AT-TEND TO AND BE AT HOME EVERY OR NEARLY EVERY NIGHT. CAN SELL ANYTHING THAT HAS MERIT. 40 YEARS OLD, OF GOOD ADDRESS AND COMELY APPEARANCE. SALARY EXPECTED, NOT LESS THAN \$125 PER MONTH. REFERENCES: ADDRESS S 520, MONITOR OFFICE.

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What the Automobolists Are Doing

CHOOSE ROUTES FOR MOTOR CYCLE TOURS TO BUFFALO MEET

Members of the Federation of American Motorcyclists to Start From East and West on July 10

RACES AT FT. ERIE

Motor cyclists who are planning to make the trip to Buffalo for the annual meet of the Federation of American Motorcyclists during the week beginning Monday, July 10, are interested in the routes mapped out from the East and West. The routes have been completed in order that motor cyclists will have ample to make their plans to join the tours.

Both tours begin July 9, and it is planned to make the run by easy stages, so that riders from either direction will enter Buffalo at about the same time Wednesday afternoon, July 12. The eastern tour will start from Springfield, Mass., at 7 o'clock, riders from New York, Boston, and all surrounding cities and gathering at Springfield.

The route to the West will take in Chester, Pittsfield, Albany, Little Falls, where a night stop will be made. Tuesday the tourists will pass through Utica, Oneida, Syracuse, Auburn, and spend the night in Rochester.

The riders will leave Rochester at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, passing through Batavia at 10 o'clock and reaching Buffalo at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The announcement that the amateur motor cycle championship of America will be decided at the races at Ft. Erie, held in connection with the meet, has added to the interest in the meet.

Other championships to be decided are the five and 10-mile and the 25-mile. The first two will be run July 14, and the latter July 15. Three professional races, open to the world, will be run each day, and in all each day's program will include about 10 events.

STRONG ENTRIES FOR MOTOR BOAT REGATTA JULY 4

Estimated That 100,000 Will Watch Races in Boston—Time for Closing List Extended

One of the most interesting sporting events to be held in Boston July 4 will be the motor boat races in the harbor, under the auspices of the New England Engine and Boat Association. It is expected that at least 100,000 people will witness the motor craft in their struggle for supremacy.

The splendid list of entries, comprising as it does practically every well-known power craft in eastern waters, assures many close races. The especially valuable trophies that the association has been able to offer through the interest of a number of prominent men who are devotees of this sport, have brought out New England's best racers.

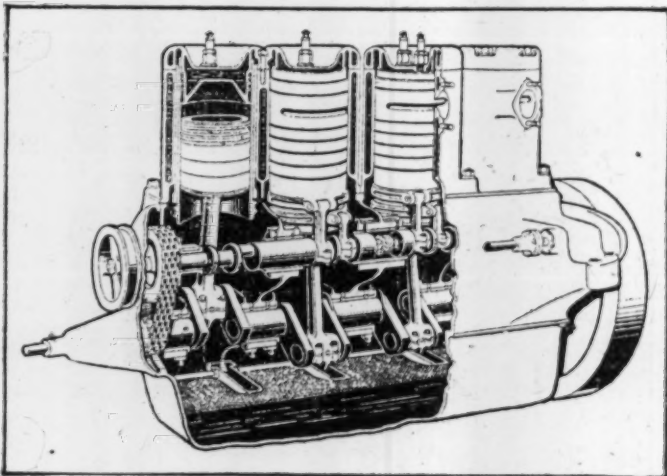
Besides the cups offered by G. W. Campbell, Chester L. Campbell, A. P. Homer, Arthur Toppin and others, the grand trophy offered by the New England Engine and Boat Association together with the cash prize of the association has brought out the greatest list of fine boats in the history of the sport in the East.

Norman L. Skene and the other members of the regatta committee have also done much toward the success of the regatta and have been indefatigable in arranging the many details. The course is admirably laid out, as it embraces practically every point in the harbor where the advantage from an observation point is best calculated to accommodate the many who will desire to witness the events.

Originally, notice was sent out that the entries would be held open until July 2, but as this date falls on Sunday the time has been extended one more day and all entries received up to noon of July 3 will be accepted.

SLIDING SLEEVE VALVE MOTOR IN COLUMBIA CARS

Columbia-Knight Engine Is Much Like That Used by Daimler, Panhard, Mercedes, Minerva and Rover Automobiles—38-Horsepower A. L. A. M. Rating



THE COLUMBIA-KNIGHT ENGINE FOR 1911.

Official announcement has been made that the Columbia Motor Car Company, in addition to its regular poppet valve motor, will bring out a new high-powered car employing the Knight sliding sleeve valve motor as is being used successfully abroad by the English Daimler, Panhard, Mercedes, Minerva, Italian Daimler and Rover cars. Work upon this American production has been in progress for the past two years and is now offered in the new Columbia cars following a long period of trying out and experiment.

The Columbia Knight motor is of the four-cylinder type with cylinders, cast in pairs, 4 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches. The A. L. A. M. rating, similar to the British "club" rating is 38 horsepower. The power developed by the Knight motor, however, is said to be 70 horsepower without motor racing while the maximum power realized approaches 85 horsepower. While the motor follows the general lines of successful contemporaries abroad it is a Columbia production, being designed by Charles E. Reddig, chief engineer of the Columbia Motor Car Company, in consultation with C. Y. Knight, inventor of the motor and his engineering staff, while Mr. Knight himself has given the benefit of his experience in the preparation of the design.

It has no tappet or mushroom valves, no cam shaft, nor cam rollers, and no driving enmeshed gears in front. Its timing is positive and mechanical and cannot be deranged by neglect or wear.

The cylinders are cast in pairs and the heads are bolted on. They can be removed easily for cleaning. Inside the cylinder wall is an endless tube which is moved up and down. This fits over another tube sleeve, also reciprocating. Each of these sleeves has slots and when these slots open one on another an entrance hole into the compression chamber for the new gas to pass in is provided. Immediately the charge is sucked in, one sleeve rises and the other falls so that the holes are no longer coincident or in register and the gas charge then may be compressed and fired.

Holes on the opposite side now come into register so that the exploded gas may be exhausted from the cylinder on the cleaning stroke of the motor. The working conditions of the sliding sleeve valves are always the same, whether at low or high speeds, which means continued full power. The carburetor action is also simplified, and the carburetor stays in adjustment because the valve timing does. No leakages or changed conditions which would require adjustment of carburetor are possible.

The fact that these sleeve openings are twice the size of the gas passages in "T" head motors, and nearly three times the size of the gas passages in "L" motors, with positive timing at all motor speeds, explains in measure the great power this Columbia Knight motor realizes. It is also possible to explain high power from the fact that the compression chamber is of the least cubical contents.

The measure of quiet comes from the fact that there are no tappet noises or the "click" of falling valves on their seats, and no gear noise incident to the push and pull exerted against the whole train of front engine gears.

The flexibility or ability to accelerate rapidly comes from the great power of which the motor is capable. The Columbia Knight motor is representative of the highest development of this type motor and bears the approval of C. Y. Knight, the inventor.

The material is the finest obtainable. While wholly made in the great Columbia works at Hartford, Conn., Swedish iron castings for cylinders, sleeve valves, pistons, rings, etc., are obtained from abroad.

The power of the motor is remarkable in that it increases with use. In the greatest motor test ever held, that for the Dewar trophy, a Knight motor on bench was run under a brake load for 132 hours, afterwards placed in a car and run 500 miles a day for four days at 40 miles average speed, and again placed on bench for seven hours' continuous running. An average horsepower of 34.3 was noted in the first block test and 37.25 horsepower in the second, proving that the motor improved with use.

The bodies of the models containing this motor are all flush sided and vestibuled with fore doors, while all the doors are full proportioned, the wheel bases allowing for full sized doors without lower rear corners being angularly cut. Each of the bodies is very comfortable, more so perhaps than in any cars except some few with custom made bodies. The seat cushions are 10 inches high, with a smart pitch to the rear, made up of long coil springs and curled hair.

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MOTOR TRUCK IS VALUABLE ABOUT COUNTRY ESTATE

Increase in the motor truck business has brought about a growing tendency of country estate owners to supplement their pleasure cars with small trucks of from 1000 to 1500 pounds capacity.

The Buick Motor Company has been fortunate in securing a large share of this business as the small truck bearing its name is well adapted for the uses to which such machines are put. The standard express body car with detachable extra seats may be quickly transformed from a station or baggage wagon into a neat passenger vehicle capable of carrying 12 persons besides the driver.

One type that has proved very popular for such work is a 12-passenger closed body that is fitted up as completely and as luxuriously as the finest open or station wagon. Among those using Buick trucks on their country places are some of the most prominent members of the eastern fashionable summer colonies and it is said that without exception they are more than pleased with the convenience afforded and the economical upkeep of these well known and sturdy cars.

1912 LOZIER REACH BOSTON

The first of the 1912 Lozier models have been received by the Boston branch and Manager Gormley is justly enthusiastic over the distinctive and inviting appearance of the new body designs.

The Lozier chassis has already been developed to a point approaching its greatest perfection, as the many victories during the past year and the sales records attest, but body designs are much a matter of fashion and taste and in this line as well the Lozier people are presenting the most approved and desirable features.

These bodies are designed and built entirely in the Lozier factory in accordance with the company policy to manufacture as much of the car as possible under the rigorous standards and expert workmanship of the home plant.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

July 2.....From 7:55 p. m. to 3:42 a. m.
July 3.....From 7:55 p. m. to 3:42 a. m.
July 4.....From 7:55 p. m. to 3:42 a. m.
July 5.....From 7:55 p. m. to 3:42 a. m.
July 6.....From 7:55 p. m. to 3:42 a. m.
July 7.....From 7:55 p. m. to 3:42 a. m.
July 8.....From 7:55 p. m. to 3:42 a. m.
July 9.....From 7:55 p. m. to 3:42 a. m.

SCENIC NEW ENGLAND TOUR BOOK \$2

Automobile Road Maps
Catalogue free.
WALKER, 496 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON.

VALUABLE CUPS AND BIG PRIZES OFFERED FOR RIVERHEAD RACE

Disbrow Confident Road Record Can Be Lowered—Planned to Be Held Early in September

COURSE IS IN SHAPE

Citizens of Riverhead, L. I., are taking much interest in the road race to be held there early in September. Louis Disbrow and Neil Whalen recently made a trip to Riverhead and found much enthusiasm over the project. At present there is a 16-mile course in excellent shape and fit for record breaking.

However, if the race takes place the local authorities and property holders have agreed to round off the corners and to widen a narrow stretch of the course. Most of the road is already oiled.

Disbrow is confident that on the proposed circuit the American road record can be broken. Aside from Santa Monica, Cal., this probably is the only course in the country where the record can be lowered.

In addition to the \$2000 cup offered for this race by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cuneo, prizes are being offered from other sources to attract a field of the fastest pilots. Fred E. Moskovics has announced that a prize of \$1000 in gold would be offered to the driver breaking the American road record, and also a prize of \$500 for the winner in case the record should not be broken.

William Fallon, who planned the Port Jefferson hill climb last season, is one of the sponsors of the Riverhead road race project, and promises a substantial prize from a well-known interest, either in cash or a trophy.

Negotiations are pending to secure a sanction for this race, and steps are also being taken to secure militia to patrol the course. George E. Darling and other prominent citizens of Port Jefferson who helped manage the hill climb there, are active in the road race project.

NOTES

The anniversary number of the Ford Times, published by the Ford Motor Company, has appeared. The little booklet was started in 1903 and has grown in size and popularity every year since.

An interesting and instructive booklet telling the story of the round the world trip of the Hupp is being distributed by the H. G. Koehler Company and the valiant deeds of this popular little car are attractively illustrated and described.

In keeping with the increase of business, due to the merited success of the Bergdoll 30, White, Ware & Leatherbee, the New England agents, are soon to occupy new quarters at 895 Boylston street, which have been renovated and arranged for the effective display of the snappy Bergdoll models.

The American idea of uniform show decoration and "everything included in the space rates," will prevail for the first time in the history of Germany at the international motor car show which the Kaiserliche Automobil Club is promoting and which will be held Oct. 12-22 of this year in the exhibition halls of the Berlin zoological garden.

Sweden's automobile business centers in Stockholm. The French, German and American cars all have their agencies in that city. Sweden has a population of 5,300,000 people, 110,000 of whom, or 2 per cent, possess one third of the total income of the country. Sweden bought 32 American machines in 1909. There are but two automobiles in Stavanger, Norway, a city of 37,000 people, where there are not any motor car concerns or gasoline auto firms. Gasoline is kept only by druggists and is very expensive.

The earliest entries received for the national stock chassis road races of the Chicago Motor Club to be held at Elgin Aug. 25 and 26 are those of the Fal-cars, to be driven by Arthur Greiner, W. H. Pearce and J. F. Gelnow respectively. Greiner drove at Elgin last year and was third. Gelnow won the Wheatley Hills trophy in the Vanderbilt cup race last year and Pearce was runner up. The Lozier team will defend the trophy won last year and it is said that Harry Grant and the Alco, as well as David Bruce-Brown and his Fiat, will drive in the race.

A sanction has been granted for a race meet at Guttentberg, N. J., July 15. There are to be seven events. There will be a race at five miles for class E, non-stock cars or chassis under 231in. piston displacement; five miles, non-stock, for cars privately owned, under 301in. displacement; five miles, non-stock, class E cars or chassis under 301in. displacement; 10 miles, non-stock, class E cars or chassis under 451in. displacement; 10 miles, non-stock, class E cars or chassis under 601in. displacement; five miles, non-stock, owner to drive, any privately owned car between 301 and 601in. displacement, and 10 miles, class E, free for all.

Stevens-Duryea

Seventh Year of Sixes

SEVENS-DURYEA SIXES for the season of 1912 have incorporated in them the refinements and developments brought out by three years adherence to one identical model. The proven success of this model can be attributed largely to its "Unit Power Plant," "Three Point Support" and "Multiple Disc Dry Plate" Clutch—features introduced years ago.

Six-cylinder cars were made and advocated by the Stevens-Duryea Company more than six years ago. At that time certain "wise-ones" called sixes "Fads," but they are now making or introducing sixes.

Our lead is being followed in other respects; the three cardinal Stevens-Duryea principles—"The Multiple Disc Dry Plate Clutch," "Unit (Integral) Power Plant" and "Three Point Support"—are being widely adopted. When our manufacturing friends approve so heartily, our car must be its own best advertisement and the price is not excessive.

Details and specifications on request.

STEVENS-DURYEA COMPANY

Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts

Boston: The J. W. Bowman Co., 911 Boylston Street

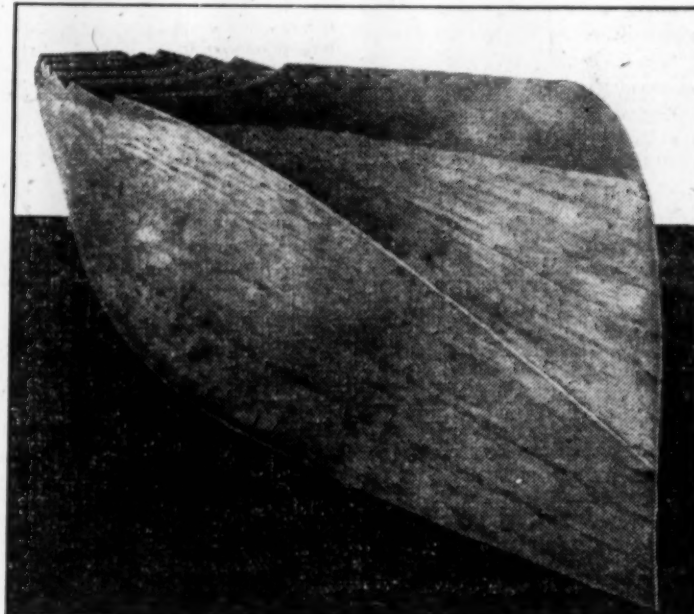
Model AA
Six 43.8 H. P.
\$3750
Equipped

Model Y
Six 54.1 H. P.
\$4000
Equipped

Model X
Four 36.1 H. P.
\$2850
Equipped

DUBUQUE READY FOR RACES BETWEEN FAST POWER BOATS

Mississippi Valley Motor Boat Association Has Prepared Elaborate Program for Regatta Which Opens Next Monday—Speedy Hydroplane to Compete



BOW AND BOTTOM OF THE DISTURBER II. Picture shows the peculiar bow flare and steps of modern hydroplane

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Surpassing in importance and interest any nautical event in this section of the country, the annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Motor Boat Association at Dubuque the first week in July will attract the attendance of 50,000 people and witness the competing of twoscore of the most powerful marine racing machines in the country in this, the first American contest of the record-breaking "ship of the future," the hydroplane.

Automobiles and air-ships have held the boards for a considerable period. But while Jupiter and Mercury have been crowned with fresh laurels, old Neptune has not been idle. Marine progress, if not as spectacular, has kept pace with aerial and this coming event will create great interest.

The above cut of the bow and bottom view of the Disturber II, shows the peculiar flare of the former and the steps of the modern hydroplane, and is here reproduced for the first time. As its name indicates, the hydroplane is a water skimmer. The commonplace flat boat of the clam digger is an hydroplane in embryo. Naval architects have long wrestled with the problems of displacement and skin friction. The steps shown in the drawings have solved the problems. These steps or notches occur at regular intervals and resemble the teeth of a saw pointed backward. This arrangement permits air to enter under the hull and a further supply is secured by vertical two-inch pipes from the interior of the hull to the steps.

When speed is applied to the hydroplane, the tendency is to leap from the water, scarcely touching it save at the stern. With displacement and friction reduced to this minimum, the light hulled, heavily motored hydroplane is able to travel over the water at great speed.

At the Mississippi valley races, 19 great boats each costing a fortune and built to defend the international cup at the races off Long Island at a later date, will have their tryout. The following is the official list of entries:

Dixie IV.—Designed by C. H. Crane, 600 horsepower, 20ft. to 40 ft. twin screws, 16 cylinders. Owned by Vice-Commodore F. R. Burham, New York.

The Yankee.—Designed by W. H. Fauber, 400 horsepower, 16 cylinders, twin screws, 10in. Owned by Commodore J. A. Pugh, Chicago.

Red Top III.—Designed by W. H. Fauber, 300 horsepower, 8 cylinders, 35ft. 10in. Owned by W. E. Hugley, Bellevue, Ia.

Missouri.—Designed by Beauvais, 8 cylinders, 100-horsepower, 20ft. Owned by H. Lippert, St. Louis, Mo.

Vim Dubuque.—Designed and owned by Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, 8 cylinders, 110-horsepower, 21ft. 10in.

La Crosse.—Designed by Brees, 3-step, 2-notch hydroplane, 210-horsepower, 8 cylinders.

Eph.—Designed by Seabury & Co., 400 to 500-horsepower, Owned by Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

Willis.—Charles Bruno, Savannah, Ill., 20ft., 60-horsepower, aerial motor.

La Chappelle.—S. La Chappelle, LaCrosse, Wis., 30ft. multiplane, 15 planes, 60-horsepower.

F. E. 8.—Designed by Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, 6 cylinders, 80-horsepower monoplane. Owned by George Schriener and Charles Schepfle, Dubuque, Ia.

Comet.—Monoplane, 6 cylinders, 60-horsepower. Owned by Kelsa and Hill-singer, Bellevue, Ia.

The Yankee.—30 Plane, 30ft., 600-horsepower, twin screws, owned by Albert E. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pronto III.—Designed and owned by George E. Smith, Peoria, Ill., 6 cylinders, 60-horsepower, 20ft.

Scamp III.—Designed and owned by Peterson Bros., Davenport, Ia., 19ft. 6in., 4 cylinders, 60-horsepower monoplane.

Lithia.—Harold V. Nelson, Monrovia, Ill., 20ft.

Tomas.—Designed and owned by E. P. Gould, Chicago, Ill., 20ft., 100-horsepower monoplane.

"Dark horses" expected—Muscatine, one 20ft., one 20ft.; St. Louis, one 20ft.; Dubuque, one 20ft., 100-horsepower, aerial motor.

In addition, Hoosier Boy, owned by J. W. Whitlock, Rising Sun, Ind., and a number of others are expected to enter, and several other of various classes are expected to compete.

CONTEST BOARD ON DIRT TRACKS

One very important subject which will be given most careful consideration at the general meeting of the Manufacturers Contest Association to be held in August will be the question of racing upon circular dirt tracks. All over the country there are in existence one-mile circular dirt tracks. The popularity of the motor car and of motor car competitions has prompted county and state fair organizations to feature motor car racing among the head-liners of the "big days." In addition to this, racing events on circular dirt tracks are being advertised by individual promoters who have in mind the possibility of a considerable financial return in the way of gate money.

At a meeting of the active races committee held in Detroit June 19 it was the consensus of opinion that decisive action should be had at the August meeting for the restriction of circular track racing. Whether racing of this kind upon mile dirt tracks should be legislated against by the governing body, or whether sanction for circular track events should be granted only after an entire reconstruction of the track surface and surroundings and some adequate provision other than the use of water has been made for laying the dust, are open questions. In any case, the situation requires decisive action.

WORCESTER HILL CLIMB

The sixth annual Dead Horse hill climb will take place on Aug. 12, 1911. This will be the only racing event of national importance held in the East this year. Before determining on this date, some 250 letters were sent out to manufacturers and dealers who would be interested and the replies have been unusually encouraging. The following have expressed a desire to enter, in most cases, two or more cars: Berkshire Auto Company with two cars; Cameron Car Company say they will not enter less than three; National Motor Vehicle Company, one or more; Simplex Automobile Company say they will probably send a Palma to compete in the free-for-all event. The Velle people say they will enter two or more cars; Pierce Arrow say they will enter a car; and on the whole the replies have been very encouraging. The Abbott Motor Company are interested; the Cole, Metz, Oakland, J. J. Kingsley in the Stevens, Duncan C. Hooker, Knox, Fiat, Stevens-Duryea and several others have indicated a desire to come in.

WANT TO RESTRICT AUTOS

In the New Brunswick provincial Legislature in Canada not long ago petitions were heard that the use of the highways by automobiles be restricted to four days a week. This wasn't adopted, doubtless greatly to the displeasure of motorists.

Waterhouse Welding

IS SYNONYMOUS with the best welding, prompt service and right prices. Aluminum, Cast Iron, Steel, Brass, Bronze, Copper.

Illustrated booklet mailed upon request. No trouble to come and see you. WATERHOUSE WELDING COMPANY, 6 FELHAM ST. Telephone Tremont 273-274.

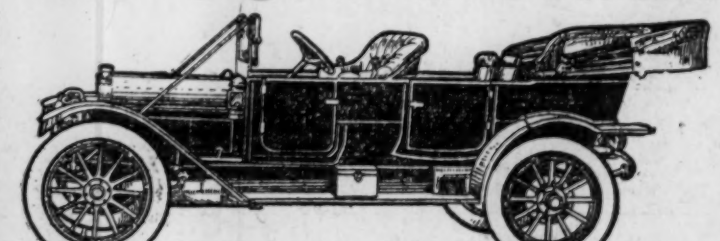
WELDING

BROKEN AUTO PARTS satisfactorily repaired by the wonderful oxy-acetylene process. Our years of experience guarantee you satisfaction. PEERLESS WELDING CO. 25 Cranhope St., Boston. Tel. 231 Tremont.

CHAUNCEY THOMAS & CO., 101-107 Chestnut St.

LEONARD B. NICHOLS, Pres. (Incorporated) OSCAR H. SCHILDBACH, Vice-Pres.

The CUNNINGHAM



Fully Equipped, \$3500

EASY RIDING, NOISELESS IN OPERATION, AMPLE MOTOR POWER, EXCEPTIONAL FUEL ECONOMY

We recommend the Cunningham as being UNEXCELLED by any American Car. Prospective purchasers will do well to consult us before BUYING ELSEWHERE. Demonstrations by appointment.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF LIMOUSINE AND LANDAUETTE BODIES IMMEDIATE ORDERS WILL INSURE EARLY DELIVERIES FOR AUTUMN FINEST FRENCH IMPORTATIONS OF CLOTH AND LACES

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Mornings for many men have worn a more smiling air since Lyons' Lock Link cuff buttons have been invented and put on the market. Instead of tugging to get their cuff buttons through the holes made for them but rendered stiff as boards by the laundry, and possibly soiling the immaculate linen, perhaps tearing the buttonhole, the adjustment is made in a twinkling. It holds the cuff in perfect position and occasions no wear whatever to the buttonholes. Moreover it is not necessary to remove the buttons in order to turn back the cuffs. They are a separate button made in two parts. First each is inserted into the buttonhole by a light pressure. Then the two are drawn together, a lever is touched and the lock is made. To open the cuff the lever needs to be turned, that is all.

The buttons are made in many designs and in two grades each guaranteed for service. They are manufactured by the C. D. Lyons Company of Mansfield, Mass. The New York office is at 7 Maiden lane.

Some men appeared in their flannels days ago. The Fourth is the signal for everybody to put them on. The man who does not have something of the kind, white or light flannels and serges or duck, misses half the enjoyment of summer. They make him feel that summer has come and he is a part of it. At Richardson's, 388 Washington street, a fine display is made of such things, suits in flannels, serges and homespun in the colors and cuts decreed for the season, and trousers in the same materials for golf and tennis, boating and outings of all kinds. These need not be expensive, although they may be, but they add immeasurably to the summer comfort.

An American flag is surely what every American ought to possess. Some do not have many, but by far too many Americans do not even own one. An opportunity to make up for the deficiency is provided by the Houghton & Dutton Company, who offer a flag 4 by 6 feet made of soft cotton hunting, warranted fast color, for 49 cents. Every stripe is double sewed and the entire field of stars doubly sewed in. It has a strong headband with metal grommets in each end. A smaller flag of the same kind is offered for 29 cents. Flags costing less and flags costing more also are carried, together with flag poles and flag pole brackets.

As the Fourth spells sport for the children a display is made of out-of-door toys of every description for them. Sand toys are shown in wood and in metal, both in sets and separately. Pails, pumps and water carts, row boats, sail boats and mechanical boats, rubber balls, kites, airships, wheelbarrows, carts, wagons, hand-cars, automobiles, skulies, velocipedes, tricycles, small tents and play suits are among the fascinations displayed for the little ones.

On the main, second and third floors of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company's store at 33 Franklin street, is a display of glass and china ware selected with special reference to summer homes and summer use. The lemonade bowl is one of those necessary superfluities which are always in use. The Fourth of July is an occasion when everybody who does not have one especially feels the need of one. These are shown in nearly 100 patterns in crockery, china and glass, varying from the inexpensive to the costly. Dinner ware is exhibited at all values in sets or parts of sets, and open stock patterns. Glass ware is shown from the low cost through the medium values to the expensive crystal cut. In summer when so many meals are served out of doors and most of the entertaining is done on the veranda or the lawn, the handsome dishes that are used in the winter are not exposed to the uncertainties of the informal. Pleasing patterns are found in inexpensive dishes so that no concern need be felt lest one be set down too carelessly on the edge of a table or a piazza rail, or perhaps put on the grass and then forgotten.

An opportunity for purchasing a high grade pure wool or worsted suit at a low price is offered by A. Shuman & Co. Material reductions have been made on all small and incomplete lots of men's, youths' and boys' suits. Some of the best models and most popular styles are shown in the men's and youths' suits in browns, grays and blue serges and new weaves. The boys' suits are double-breasted, in grays and Scotch mixtures.

The auto has again made the dust coat an essential for traveling but it is a much more slightly garment than the linen duster that has come down through the years in the rustic story. They are a great protection from the swirling dust of the suburban roads and the cinders of the railroad train, keeping fresh the garment that is worn beneath it. Coats of this kind are being shown by the Collins & Fairbanks Company of 383 Washington street. English motor coats from Burberry's, London, made of homespun and tweed, have that desirable quality of warmth without weight, supplying just that element of warmth so liable to be needed on any New England summer day.

White footwear is a pleasure to look at as well as to wear on a warm summer day. Once so worn they are ever after essential. White jumps in buckskin and crassette are being offered by the Sample Shoe Shop Company at much less than their original values. Summer shoes of all kinds can be found at this shop which is in the very midst of the shopping district, 496 Washington street, and 7 Temple place, one flight up.

When the lawn, and particularly the one in the rear, has put on the ample breadth of its summer greenness, fringed by rows of gay flowers that border the fence, any stray paper or stick that is found upon it seems more unsightly than at any other season of the year. It is often a puzzle to know what to do with these things, where to keep them until they can be carted away or some other suitable disposal is made of them. The Diamond State Fibre Company of Elmsford, Del., manufactures waste can boxes, etc., that admirably meet all such needs. There is hardly one that can be thought of that has not already found its answer in some of these outputs. Trunks also are made of this fiber, supplying a strong, durable trunk that is light in weight.

GRAND TRUNK ROUTE TO BE EXAMINED BY STATE ENGINEER

The engineer of the state board of railroad commissioners, it was said today, would on Monday and following days be in Uxbridge and Blackstone, the only Massachusetts towns opposing the approval of the line of the Southern New England railway, the extension of the Grand Trunk system from Palmer, Mass., into Rhode Island, for the purpose of laying out a new route satisfactory to all concerned.

The people of Uxbridge want the road to come nearer the center of the town and those of Blackstone demand that the route be laid further back from the main street of the town. The road presented a new plan at the conference on Thursday afternoon with the commissioners showing the line stopping at the state boundary near Woonsocket as before but not recrossing the line into Massachusetts.

This is on account of the decision of the road to run directly across the land of the New Haven railroad, taking a right of way by right of eminent domain and to settle it in the courts.

The route in Massachusetts, as shown heretofore, was unsatisfactory because of some defects and because the commission was doubtful whether it could approve it. The commission now has the question of approving the route in the two towns mentioned under consideration pending the report of its engineer. The rest of the route in this state is already settled.

FORM NEW FOUR-CLUB LEAGUE

NORTH ADAMS—Managers of the North Adams, Pittsfield, Bennington and Northampton baseball clubs met for the purpose of forming a four-club league at Richmond hotel here Friday. Holyoke was not represented at the meeting and the team was therefore not considered. North Adams will open the new league series next Friday at Northampton, and a week from today Northampton will play here.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

LOUISBURG CONTINUES POPULAR

The Louisburg at Bar Harbor, Maine, is maintaining its popularity under the new management. For a long time this hotel had been owned and operated by Miss M. L. Balch, who was always considered one of the best hotel proprietors in New England. As announced some time ago in the Monitor, J. A. Sherrard secured a lease of the hotel for five years and while Mr. Sherrard is proprietor, the hotel is being managed by D. S. Austin.

Bar Harbor's peculiar advantage as a summer resort have attracted a class of people who have spent money lavishly in the development of large estates, and the maintenance of hotels which cater to a discriminating public. The Louisburg makes a feature of daily concerts by members of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

SEA COOKS SPECIALISTS

NEW YORK—The recent seamen's strike has called attention to the remarkably thorough training which sea cooks must undergo to prepare them for their duties. In Germany, the education of sea cooks has been thoroughly organized. Recently the imperial chancellor issued an official order laying down a certain standard for the food which was to be served out to the crews on board vessels sailing under the German flag. It is pointed out by the Hamburg-American line that their own standard is even superior to that laid down by law. The association of Hamburg ship owners recently requested the German Ship Association to do something to increase the supply of properly trained sea cooks. The government schoolship receives a certain number of pupils for free course of instruction to enable them to discharge efficiently their duties as sea cooks. The schoolship started on a voyage in May to the Baltic and North sea, carrying a number of young men to be fitted to hold positions as sea cooks.

LIFEGUARD STATIONS CLOSE

Every government lifesaving station on the Atlantic coast has been officially closed for the summer. A continuous chain of these stations equipped with up-to-date machinery for lending assistance to distressed ships extends from Eastport, Maine, to Key West, Florida. Between these points, the beach is patrolled, while telephone and telegraph connections bind them closely together. This year the closed season for shipwrecks is two months in length, covering June and July. Previous years, the stations were closed for three months. A careful examination of statistics of storms and wrecks has convinced the government that the summer storm is so slight a menace to navigation that practically all precautions may be set aside and the lifesaving crews given a well-earned vacation.

NOTABLE BANQUET GIVEN

At the new Fort William Henry hotel a testimonial banquet was recently tendered to the officials of the Delaware & Hudson company by representatives of the residents of sections north of Albany.

SCHOLARSHIP IN TECH IS WON BY NEWTON PUPIL



DONALD BELCHER

With the closing of Newton public schools for the summer comes the announcement of the first award of the Newton scholarship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Donald Belcher, a graduate of the classical high school this year.

Under the conditions of the scholarship grant Mr. Belcher will receive the sum of \$250 for the payment of tuition expenses during his freshman year. Should he decline the financial aid he may transfer the award to another graduate and retain the title of "Newton scholar" at the institute in recognition of proficiency in his studies.

Provision for the scholarship was made by a joint committee of Newton citizens and Technology graduates who are making a beginning towards the raising of a permanent fund to be known as the "Newton High schools scholarship fund at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology." Graduates of both the Newton Classical and Technical High schools will be eligible for scholarship aid.

to announce publicly their appreciation of the company's efforts resulting in the development and consequent prosperity of the cities, towns and villages along the routes of the Delaware & Hudson railroad. The Hon. James A. Kellogg presided as toastmaster, and the Rev. Daniel H. Martin, D. D., of Glens Falls pronounced the invocation. L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, was the first speaker, his subject being: "From Old Nassau Street to the New Fort William Henry Hotel." Then followed Lewis E. Carr on "Railroad Responsibilities," Ira H. Shoemaker, "Industrial Development," Edward M. Angell, "The Adirondacks," and the Rev. C. O. Judkins, "Citizenship: Quality, not Quantity."

TROLLEY TRIPS PLANNED

There is so much for the visitor to see when he or she comes to Boston, so much historical ground to get over, that many feel the necessity of selecting only the most prominent places of interest to see during a short vacation of two or three weeks. The New England Trolley Club has organized the Trolley Information Bureau with headquarters on the second floor at 309 Washington street, where maps, folders and endless information may be had free for the asking. These people are thoroughly reliable and cooperate with all the trolley lines in every direction, so the stranger can cover miles of travel at very little expense. They are glad to give information.

HOTELS IN THE ORIENT

The St. George's House, Kennedy road, Hongkong, is a quiet and comfortable hostelry, attractive to Americans and English travelers by reason of its location and management. It is situated directly opposite the government botanical gardens, above the heat and odor of the busy city, and is surrounded by its own well-kept flower gardens. It commands a beautiful view of land and water. A 15-acre truck garden supplies the guests with an abundance of fresh vegetables. At night is an illumination of harbor, city and adjacent country, and the thousands of visitors who annually visit Hongkong are loud in their praise of the natural beauties of the place and the interesting sights to be enjoyed.

HOTEL WESLEY COOL

One of the most beautiful spots on the island of Martha's Vineyard is the Hotel Wesley at Oak Bluffs, Mass. This island is situated just south of Cape Cod and is always cool and the ocean breezes are always refreshing. Every seaside pleasure awaits the summer guests, the bathing beach is one of the finest and safest on the south coast. Herbert M. Chase, the manager of the Wesley, is experienced in every way in caring for the wants of his guests. Band concerts start July 1 and continue throughout the season. The table is abundantly supplied with fresh vegetables, meats and all sea foods. Good sailing is also one of the sports entered into extensively as well as tennis, golf, motoring, etc.

MR. ELLIOTT AGAIN ART SCHOOL HEAD IN RHODE ISLAND



HUGER ELLIOTT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Huger Elliott has been re-elected director of the Rhode Island school of design by the board of trustees. Two gifts of land and buildings have recently been made to the school and formally accepted by the trustees. Jesse H. Metcalf and Stephen O. Metcalf gave two pieces of property adjoining the present school land. The gifts make the school owner of nearly the entire block bounded by North Main street, Waterman street, Benefit street and College street.

Isaac C. Bates has been re-elected president of the school corporation; Theodore Francis Green is made vice-president, Howard M. Rice is again made secretary and Stephen O. Metcalf was re-elected treasurer.

SPECIAL SEA TRIP TO BANGOR

To accommodate excursion travel from Boston the steamship Belstar of the Eastern Steamship Company line will make a special trip to Bangor, leaving Boston, Sunday at 4 p. m. for Rockland and all landings on the Penobscot river, except Searsport.

Enjoy a Cape Cod Vacation

You'll have cool breezes all the time. For every breeze that blows over Cape Cod is an ocean breeze, refreshing and invigorating. No sweltering under a hot land breeze.

You can play golf here to your heart's content. Fine courses at Woods Hole, Osterville, Hyannisport and Yarmouth.

And think of the pleasure of cruising around the harbors and bays in a Cape Cod catboat or a motor boat!

The waters of Cape Cod and Buzzards Bay are the haunts of the bluefish, the sea bass, the scup and the tautog. You'll have the best fishing you've ever had. No doubt about that.

You'll enjoy the perfection of bathing on sandy beaches, free of seaweed and undertow. The water's warmed by the Gulf Stream.

"Quaint Cape Cod" and "Buzzard's Bay" are two beautifully illustrated books we've just issued. Read these books before you decide where to go. They're free. Address Advertising Bureau, Room 680, South Station, Boston, Mass. For tickets and other information apply to

CITY TICKET OFFICE

Cor. Court and Washington Sts.

Telephone Fort Hill, 2770

Roy D. Jones City Ticket Agent

COOPERATION PLEDGE OF MELLER TROLLEY LINES' NEW OFFICIAL



(Photo by Wm. Metts & Son)
D. F. SHERMAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—D. F. Sherman, recently appointed vice-president of the Rhode Island Company by Charles S. Mellen, will take up his duties in this city July 1 as acting head of the company to which he has just been appointed. He is to report directly to President Mellen and is given full charge of all of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad's electric lines within Rhode Island.

"I shall always exert a lively interest in every public improvement calculated to enhance the commercial and social facilities and comforts of the people of Providence," said Mr. Sherman. "I shall at all times do my best in bringing about the greater Providence for which we all hope."

The Rhode Island Company is owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and through it the railroad holds the electric railways. The Rhode Island Company now owns or leases practically every electric line in the state, and it is reported that extensive improvements and extensions have been planned.

Mr. Sherman, the new head of this system, is president of the Providence & Danielson Railway Company, a concern which was recently leased by the Rhode Island Company for 99 years. In discussing his plans further, Mr. Sherman said:

"I believe that the enlargement of independent relations between the railway company and the public, and fair and reasonable consideration of and by each, will attain the best results, and I hope my efforts for such cooperation may prove effective in a very large degree."

BOSTON NO LONGER PORT FOR CHINESE

Boston ceases today to be a port of entry on the Atlantic coast for Chinese entering this country under the law and all Chinese will be examined at Vancouver, B. C., where they will be given checks of identification which will admit them at any United States port. The force at the immigration office has been decreased by this law and packing cases filled with records have been shipped to Vancouver, where the Canadian Pacific railway has erected an immigration station.

ELECTRICIANS POSTPONE STRIKE

Members of Boston Electrical Workers Union 103 have decided not to strike today. The union's agreement committee and executive board met last night and received the report of Business Agent John W. Barton who called upon the contractors with the amended agreement and ascertained their attitude toward it. His report last night was very favorable.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN CLUBHOUSE BURNS

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Because there was a calm over Lake Champlain early today Burlington was saved from serious fire damage. Fire destroyed the Lake Champlain Yacht clubhouse and would have swept through the big lumber yard district adjoining had there been even a slight breeze stirring.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT CANADA

LONDON—At the Dominion day dinner last night, which was attended by 600 Canadians, the Duke of Connaught said that the Prince of Wales probably would soon visit Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, intimated that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, was about to resign.

Announcement No. 64

Colorado

The Best of Everything

The Denver Special leaves Chicago 6.05 p. m. daily only one night out.

The Colorado Express leaves Chicago 10.45 p. m. daily ar. Denver second morning.

\$30.00 Round Trip
Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo from Chicago daily until Sept. 30th, via Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line.

J. E. BRITTAIN, Gen. Agent
Chicago and North Western Railway
300 Washington Street
Boston, Mass. (507)

TOURS

UNDER PERSONAL ESCORT.
NOVA SCOTIA
July 17, 31, August 7, 21, Sept. 4.
A complete tour, visiting St. John, River St. John, Fredericton, Digby, Lunenburg, Antigonish, Pictou, etc. Every necessary expense included, \$44.25 to \$50.25.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC
July 24, August 14, 28.
A complete tour, visiting Lachine Rapids, Ste. Anne, Falls of Montmorency, White Mts., etc. Every necessary expense included, \$44.

ATLANTIC CITY
Official Elks' Tour—leaving Boston July 8 and 22. A week's trip, covering all expenses, \$29.50.

Tours Daily Covering All Expenses to NIAGARA FALLS, 1000 ISLES, LAKES GEORGE and CHAMPLAIN, SAGUENAY RIVER, QUEBEC, WHITE MTS.
Itineraries of all above in our 128-page illustrated travel magazine. "BIG and LITTLE JOURNEYS" (Mailed Free).

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TICKETS VIA ALL ROUTES.
Headquarters for Nova Scotia Travel. Official Ticket Agent All Railroad and Steamship Lines.

Beekman Tourist Co.
322 Washington St. Cor. Milk Boston

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EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL TUESDAYS, 10 A. M.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	JULY 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II	JULY 11
George Washington	JULY 18
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	JULY 25

NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD

GIBALTAR--NAPLES--GENOA.
Friedrich der Grosse, etc. July 29
Koenig Albert, etc. Aug. 5
Berlin, etc. Sept. 9
Baltimore--Bremen Direct Wednesdays.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts.
83 and 85 State St., Boston.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
**Depart July 29AM. **Frem. Grant, July 22
America, July 15. **Pr. Lincoln, July 29
Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant.
Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
**Second Cabin only. Will call at Boulogne.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
607 Beakton St., Boston, Mass.

JOY LINE 240 NEW YORK

Via Rail and Boat, DAILY and SUNDAY.
NEW YORK, via Trolley and Boat, \$2.25.
New Management—Improved Service.
Ticket Office, 314 Washington St., Boston.

Jamaica--Panama Canal

SUMMER EXCURSION RATE \$35.

Our 21-day cruise from New York to Jamaica (stop-over privilege allowed), Panama and Santa Marta, Colombia, takes you through a region as romantic, historic and beautiful as any on European tour; nearer home and less expensive to visit.

Our steamers are the only ones cruising in the West Indies and the Golden Caribbean (that are air-cooled). Temperature in Stateroom, social room, etc., may be regulated down to 55 degrees if desired. Additional sailings from Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans. Write for booklet.

United Fruit Company

STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Boston Long Wharf 17 Battery Pl.
or Any Tourist or Steamship Agency.

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Cunard Line 126 State St. BOSTON

SEA TO NEW YORK

DIRECT FROM CITY TO CITY
All-the-Way-by-Water Route
Luxurious, New Steamships
Massachusetts and Bunker Hill
Daily, including Sundays, at 4 P. M. from India Wharf, Boston, Mass., due to arrive at New York the following day at about 8:30 a. m.
FARE in either direction \$4.00
Through Tickets and Express Service for Freight, Automobiles and Horses.
MAINE S. S. CO., India Wharf, Boston.

AROUND THE WORLD

ON AN OCEAN LINER

TWO CRUISES by the S. S. "CLARENDON" (17,000 Tons)
The first to leave New York Oct. 23, 1911. The second to leave San Francisco Feb. 6, 1912. Annual Event Trips in Oct. 1912 & Feb. 1913, by large Cruising S. S. Victoria Louise.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
607 Beakton Street, Boston

THE COLONIAL LINE

Via Rail and Boat
BOSTON TO NEW YORK
Daily and Sunday

\$2.90 One Way
\$5.50 Round Trip

Ticket Office, 256 Washington St., Boston. Phone Fort Hill 2788.
N. Y. Office, Pier 59, North River.

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The Route Through the Canadian Rockies

The climbers find in the Canadian Rockies the supreme difficulties and delights that tempt men to the mastery of mountains. Snow-capped peaks, moraines, glaciers; all the charm and hazard of the Swiss mountains are here, but multiplied. The Canadian Rockies have been well termed

FIFTY SWITZERLANDS IN ONE.

This famous Alpine region is reached only by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Swiss guides are to be found at all the mountain hotels.

Call or Send 4 Cts. Postage for Booklet, "The Challenge of the Mountains"

C. E. USHER, F. R. PERRY
Pass. Traffic Dist. Pass. Agt.
Mgr. Montreal 362 Washington Street, Boston.

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Leading Hotels and Summer Resorts

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NEW ENGLAND.

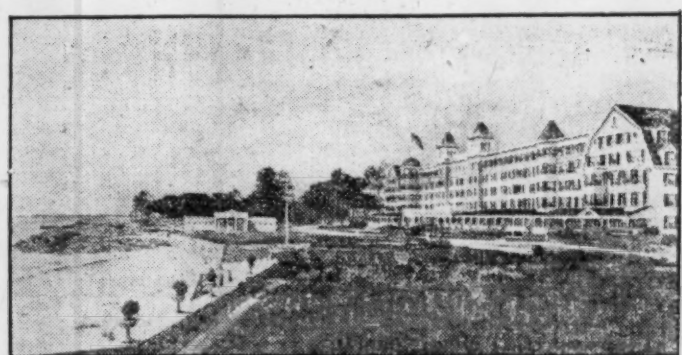
NEW ENGLAND.

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NEW ENGLAND.



NEW OCEAN HOUSE

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
OPEN JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 11
Delightfully situated on the famous North Shore, fifteen miles from Boston. Overlooks the sea and directly located on the Ocean Boulevard. Accommodations for 275 people. Private suites with bath. Rates \$5 per day and up.
E. R. GRABOW COMPANY
673 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

The Sippewissett Falmouth, Massachusetts

LEADING HOTEL ON THE SOUTH SHORE. Will open for the season of 1911 on June 29th, under the same management as the last two years.
A strictly first-class Summer Hotel. Attractively furnished. Every modern convenience. Private Baths, Electric Lights and Bells, Steam Heat, Telegraph and Long Distance Telephones. Excellent Orchestra, Billiards, Bowling, Golf and Tennis free to guests.
CUISINE OF UNVARYING EXCELLENCE.
Bathing facilities of the best, water averaging 74 degrees. Splendid fishing. No mosquitoes. Special attention to automobile parties. Fireproof garage.
For rates and illustrated booklet address:
To June 15th The Coolidge, Brookline.
P. F. BRINE After June 15th, The Sippewissett, Falmouth.

Tenth Year Same Management.
THE NEW WESLEY
Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Island of Martha's Vineyard
NOW OPEN.
Band Concerts commence July 1st. Special rates to July 15th.
Long distance phone in every room. Popular Lobster and Fish Dinners.
HERBERT M. CHASE, Mgr.
84 State St., Boston, Tel. F. H. 1128

250 ROOMS 150 Modern Baths
HOTEL OXFORD
Copley Square, Boston, Mass.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of the B. & A. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. No carriage required. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House, 10 minutes to all theatres.
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Nantucket Island, Mass.
(30 Miles at Sea)
New England's most popular rest and vacation resort. Every breeze an ocean breeze. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Driving. Send for illustrated booklet. "Quaint Nantucket".
CLIFFORD FOLGER.

The Louisburg
BAR HARBOR, ME.
J. A. SHIRK, Proprietor.
Also Proprietor Hotel Preston, Beach Bluff, Mass.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Modern improvements, excellent cuisine. Vegetables grown in Louisburg Gardens.
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The New Sea View
Martha's Vineyard, Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Private suites with bath.
Lobster and Fish Dinners a Specialty.
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Something new. Opens May 28th.
TERRACE GABLES FERN ROOM.
Only a la Carte room on Cape Cod.
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Booklets at this office.

NORCROSS HOUSE
MONUMENT BEACH, MASS.
In sight of the work on Cape Cod Canal, Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod.
OPENS JUNE 15.
For terms and booklets address
H. D. NEAL, Manager.

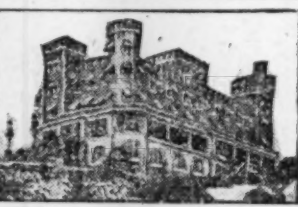
COOK'S
Dinners, Luncheons and Teas served from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.
ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS.
COOK'S, Caterers, 88 Boylston St.

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11 MOUNTFORT ST., Junction Beacon St.
Desirable apartments of one to five rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. All outside rooms and very cool in summer. A reduction of 25% for summer months until Sept. 1. Cafe in connection. Open all summer. Take Beacon Street car to Mountfort St. Telephone Back Bay 21703.
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Kensington Park, Arlington, Mass.
A few rooms in this delightful house can be secured for the summer; excellent table, shaded piazzas, charming outlook, a place for rest. Tel. 28 Arlington. Booklet.
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Rates, European Plan, 75 cents and up; American, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Special Rates for a week or longer. Automobile parties accommodated. For Bank and Summer Sts., North Adams, Mass.

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Renovated and refurbished. Electric light system installed. Special arrangements for season guests. The highest standard in all departments will be maintained. FIRST-CLASS ORCHESTRA.
Automobile Owners, Attention!
A Chicken or Fish Dinner will be specially prepared. In order to avoid delay arrangements should be made by telephone at our expense.
C. W. RIPLEY, Prop.
Formerly The Sippican, Marion, Mass.



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SO. FREEPORT, MAINE
New Management.
Beautifully situated on shore of Casco Bay. Scenic effects unusually grand. Everything to make vacation ideal. Good boating, bathing and fishing. Rooms large, well furnished, electric lights, awnings and full length screens. Rates \$15.00 and up per week.
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Williamstown, Mass. In the Berkshires
Special Rates July and August. Under personal management of HENRY N. TEAGUE, Lessee.

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Convenient location to Copley Square, Public Library, Trinity Church and Back Bay Stations of N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. and B. & A. R. R.
Special Rates for Summer. Large, Airy, Cool Rooms
THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager.



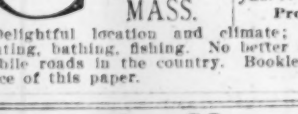
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Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON
A Distinctive Boston House
For Transient and Permanent Guests.
A Booklet with Guide to Boston and Vicinity mailed on request.



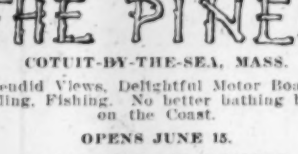
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Desirable two and three-room suite, with bath. Cafe connected.
ARTHUR L. KACE, Proprietor.



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Prop.
Delightful location and climate; golf, boating, bathing, fishing. No better automobile roads in the country. Booklets at office of this paper.



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SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
Will open for the season of 1911 on Wednesday, June 21.
FORTY-SEVENTH SEASON.
ROBERT B. WARDWELL, Manager.



Hotel Westminister

Copley Square BOSTON
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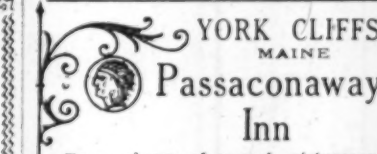
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In Rangeley Lakes region; modern house; 6th season. Camp in connection; wholesome climate. Apply to F. E. LESLIE.

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Passaconaway Inn
Every charm of a cool, picturesque summer resort and all the pleasures of a beautiful seaside location.
Directly on and overlooking the ocean. Seashore and country combined. High-class orchestra. Garage, on direct line to Portland and White Mountains. See New England Hotel Association Tours in Auto Blue Book. Twelve miles from Portsmouth. Open June 25. One large cottage to rent.
W. H. TORNEY, CANTERBURY HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor



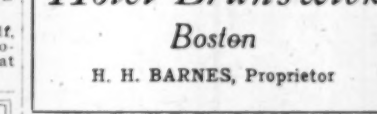
THE STANDISH HOTEL

WORCESTER, MASS.
A select family and transient hotel. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Special rates for permanent guests.
Residential Section—767 Main St.



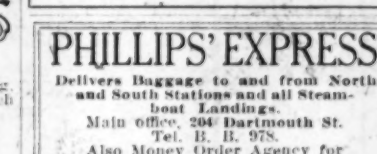
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Delivers baggage to and from North and South Stations and all Steamboat Landings.
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Also Money Order Agency for National Express Co. and Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express.



Hotel Puritan

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
A first-class hotel for transient and family patronage. Tourists will find this house the place to stop when visiting old historic Salem and its surroundings. Cars pass the door for all points on North Shore and the summer home of the President. For information and rates address
D. V. OSGOOD, Prop.



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OLD ORCHARD, ME.
Room and board by day or week at reasonable rates. House LOCATED ON SEA WALL. For rates apply to the manager, N. D. McKENNEY.



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EDGEMONT, MASS.
New house. Modern in every respect. Furnished with best of everything. Safe bathing, heating, fishing. Select patronage desired.
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For further information apply to Hotel and Travel Bureau, The Christian Science Monitor.



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Huntington Avenue, Corner and Bragdon Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 350 rooms—300 with private baths.
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Commanding superb view of Atlantic ocean and the rugged coast of Maine; sea shore and country combined; cool, quiet and restful; all outdoor attractions; booklet and terms on request; rates reasonable.
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Charlesgate West and Newbury Sts.
On Ipswich Street Car Line
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Desirable Suites of Rooms
Furnished or Unfurnished
Cafe Unexcelled

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Now Open
Notable for its beauty of location and perfection of service.

ON THE IDEAL TOUR.
Every facility for sport and recreation. Fine golf course, yachting, fishing, still and surf bathing and well equipped garage under competent supervision. Music by Symphony Orchestra. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room. Send to-day for beautifully illustrated book.
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Winter season, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

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Auburndale
HARRY T. MILLER, Prop.
A refined home for the country loving. Cuisine of unvarying excellence.

Auburndale trolley from Park St. Subway pass our corner. Numerous trains daily from South Station. Twenty-five minutes' ride.

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O. D. LEAVEY, Manager.
ON THE IDEAL TOUR.
Magnificent Scenery, Beautiful Drive. Invigorative Climate, Pure Water. Finely Equipped Garage and Stables. Choice Villa Sites for Sale.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Lake Tarleton Club

PIKE, N. H.
Magnificent scenery. Good roads. Garage. Saddle and driving horses. Golf. Tennis. Baseball. Fine stream and lake fishing.

IN THE WHITE MTS.

NEW HOUSE THIS SEASON.
Opens July 1. For illustrated booklet see FRED HALL, Manager, Room 2, Equitable Bldg., Boston, or Hotel and Travel Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.



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First-class service and comfort.

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STANLEY COTTAGE under the successful same family for the past 30 years, is open again this year by Mrs. Stanley. Adults only accepted. Address: Mrs. H. E. STANLEY, Stanley Cottage, Magnolia, Mass.

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GREEN HARBOR, MASS.
Nice sandy beach, 9 miles long; one mile to Daniel Webster's tomb; good fishing, bathing, sailing and gunning; automobile parties; private dining rooms. Tel. Marshfield 8008-4.
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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
NOW OPEN
E. E. FISHL, Proprietor.

Ye Olde Greenwich Inn

Directly on Sound; bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, good roads. One hour from New York.
THE LEE SHORE FARM, VINALHAVEN, MAINE.
Offers plenty of fresh home-raised vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chickens; also fish, clams and lobsters. A pleasant, homelike seaside farm, clean and quiet. Wide porch, good water, boating, bathing and fishing. Long distance phone. \$2.00.

Wahnita Hotel

CASCO BAY, NO. HARRISVILLE, ME.
HILBRETH HOUSE, country and seashore combined; attractive location on shore; rates reasonable; booklet. Address until June 1, Mrs. R. A. BATCHELDER, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

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Packard Touring Cars; Taxi Cabs for hire by hour, day or week. G. M. PROCTOR, 221 Northampton St., Boston. Tel. 16-M Tremont.



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Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

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Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
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Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

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This beautiful estate at 61 PARK STREET, few minutes' walk from Coolidge Corner, is open for the reception of tourists or permanent guests, seeking board and residence, where large, sunny rooms with every modern convenience may be secured at moderate prices. Wide piazzas, beautiful shade trees, shrubbery and ample grounds, affording the privacy of an exclusive home, near four lines of electric, and 20 minutes from State House.

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Open June 1st—Not the largest but the BEST. Noted for its fine rooms, neatness and air of refinement. Booklets and information cheerfully given. Special inducements for June. Address:

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THREE ROOMS AND BATH, private hallway and cold storage refrigerator. Tower suite fifth floor, overlooking beautiful Charles River Basin. Cafe open all the year. Apply at Suite 503 or office of hotel. Also 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, now or from Sept. 1st. Apply at office.

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Close to street cars, steam cars, boat line to Boston. Every amusement for the entertainment of guests. All rooms are outside rooms. Cuisine pleases the most exacting. Sea food in all varieties. Write for booklet. JOSEPH HAYMS, Prop.

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547 Elmwood Ave., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Delightful place for automobilists to visit en route to North Shore. Tourists accommodated. Excellent table, rooms single or in suites with bath. GARAGE.

GARRISON HALL

FIRST-CLASS—FIREPROOF
Suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Best cafe in the Back Bay. American and European plan. Long distance telephones in the rooms. Accommodations for transient and permanent guests. Also several housekeeping apartments in our other Back Bay hotels. Special rates for summer months.
L. FURRY, Mgr., Garrison Hall, Garrison St., opposite Mechanics Bldg.

Turk's Head Inn

Rockport, Mass.
EXTREME POINT OF CAPE ANN.
Forty-five miles north of Boston. State road.
C. B. Martin, The Wadsworth, Boston.

A REAL FARM

with all modern improvements; affords an ideal place to rest, \$7 to \$10 per week. Box 100, R. F. D. No. 1, Marlboro, Mass.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

PROVINCETOWN TRIP PLEASANT

Provincetown, Cape Cod, is synonymous with so much that is historical and interesting to every New Englander that even the small boy or girl who could not tell a stranger of the twentieth century that Provincetown was the first landing place of the Pilgrims would be lacking in the foundation of his education. Indeed it has been considered of such importance by historians that a magnificent granite monument has been erected there commemorating that event, which can be seen from miles out at sea. This is one of the features that is arousing the interest of people to pay Provincetown another visit this year.

Maplecroft Villa

Brookline

RIVERBANK COURT

THREE ROOMS AND BATH, private hallway and cold storage refrigerator. Tower suite fifth floor, overlooking beautiful Charles River Basin. Cafe open all the year. Apply at Suite 503 or office of hotel. Also 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, now or from Sept. 1st. Apply at office.

Cottage Park Hotel

A SOCIAL HOME

Slade Mansion

547 Elmwood Ave., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GARRISON HALL

FIRST-CLASS—FIREPROOF
Suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Best cafe in the Back Bay. American and European plan. Long distance telephones in the rooms. Accommodations for transient and permanent guests. Also several housekeeping apartments in our other Back Bay hotels. Special rates for summer months.
L. FURRY, Mgr., Garrison Hall, Garrison St., opposite Mechanics Bldg.

Turk's Head Inn

Rockport, Mass.
EXTREME POINT OF CAPE ANN.
Forty-five miles north of Boston. State road.
C. B. Martin, The Wadsworth, Boston.

A REAL FARM

with all modern improvements; affords an ideal place to rest, \$7 to \$10 per week. Box 100, R. F. D. No. 1, Marlboro, Mass.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

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HOTEL CHAMPLAIN

AND COTTAGES

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IDAHO TO GET TROUT FRY

SPIRIT LAKE, Ida.—Through the efforts of railroad officials the state game warden, Ben R. Gray, has consented to send 250,000 trout fry from the Sandpoint hatchery to Spirit lake.

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The new hotel is seven stories high, with basement, sub-basement and roof

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While no effort is said to have been spared to attain the highest standard throughout the hotel, the lobby and dining room are really the show places, and the great care and taste shown in choos-

ing their fixtures has produced an excellent result, according to the many visitors.

The great summer feature will be the roof garden which is enclosed and can be used for conventions. It has a beautiful view of the lake and of the Adirondacks.

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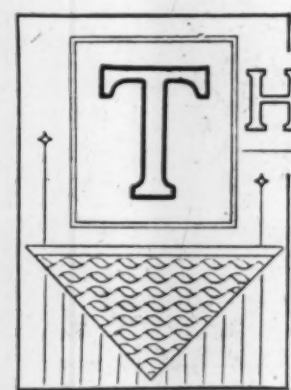
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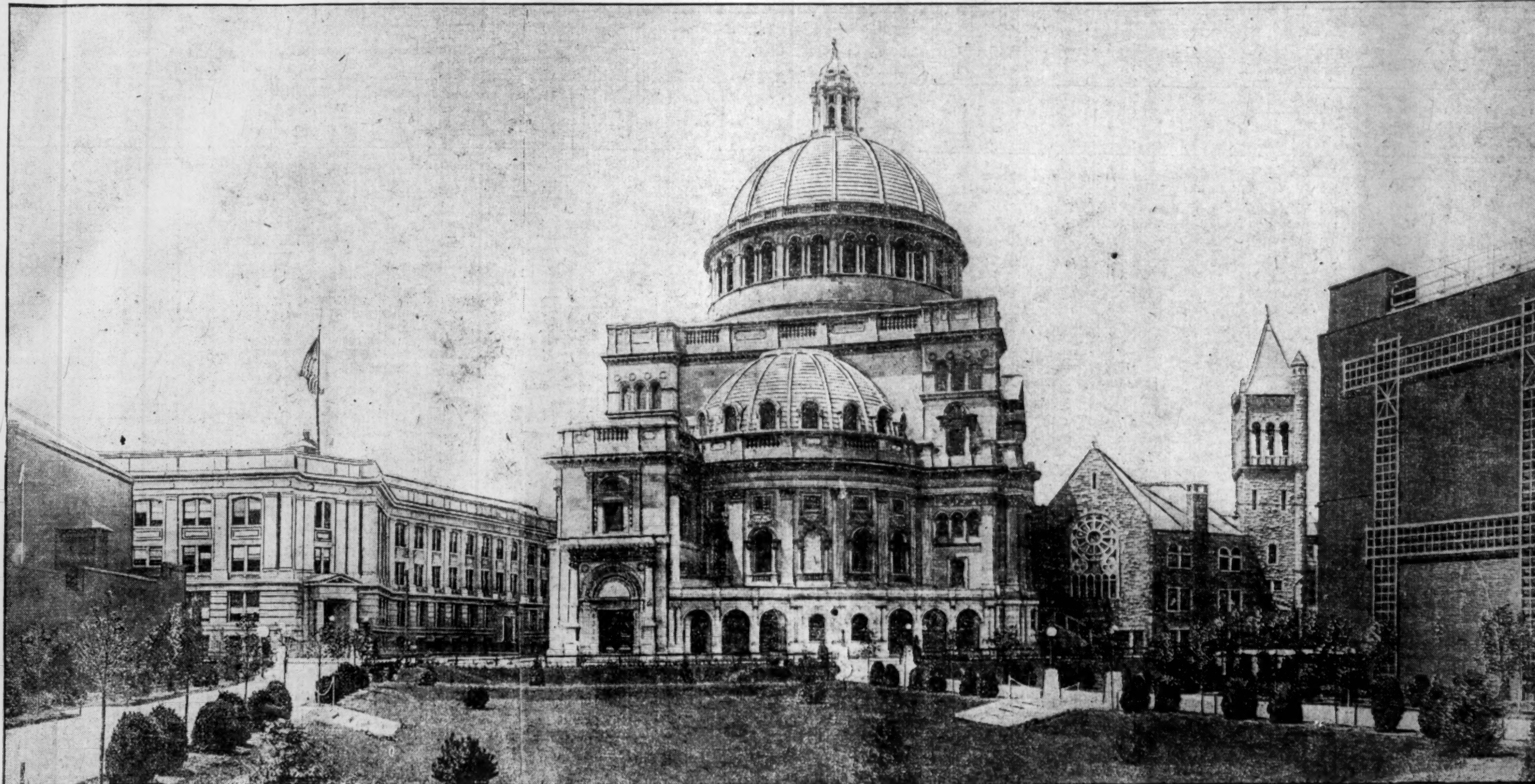
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This purpose constitutes clean journalism, as the Monitor understands it, and each day and every day, this newspaper intends to do the best it can, and thus to deserve the approval of all who are looking for better conditions in the world at large and who desire the benefit of better things in their daily reading of current events

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911



View of Christian Science Park, on Huntington Avenue, near Massachusetts Avenue, Showing Sunken Garden Effect with The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and The Christian Science Publishing Society Building on Falmouth Street at rear of Park

U. S. REPORT ON STEEL IS FOUND TO CONTAIN NO RECOMMENDATION

After Years of Investigation
It Is Decided That Ore and
Its Transportation Are
Crux of Situation

STORY OF COMBINE

Syndicate Which Formed It
Got \$62,500,000 for Its
Work—Holdings of the
Corporation Set Out

WASHINGTON—Control of ore and the means of its transportation is chiefly what enables the United States Steel Corporation to dominate the steel industry of the country, according to the report submitted to the President by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, after several years of investigation by the government which is made public today.

The report makes no recommendations. Mr. Smith says that restriction of competition was a prime object of the organization of the steel corporation.

Capitalized at \$1,402,000,000, the corporation, he asserts, has tangible property worth only \$682,000,000. By a constant reinvestment of earnings, however, the report points out, much of the "water" in the company has been eliminated.

The corporation was practically formed "over night" to avert the sharp competition existing between the various companies, and took in 250 subsidiary companies controlling 60 per cent of the total crude and finished steel production of the country.

The syndicate which promoted this merger received a net profit of \$62,500,000.

"Paramount in importance was the ore," says Mr. Smith in his foreword. "The recognition of that importance came strangely late, but, once recognized, it became an axiom that no large concern could stay in the business unless fortified by its own ore reserves. By 1900 the bulk of the lake ores was in the hands of less than a dozen companies, with a similar concentration in coking coal."

In discussing the corporation's position in the ore industry, it is said in closing the report, that new discoveries of ore are constantly being made, and also that when somewhat lower grades of ore become commercially available the total reserve will be greatly increased. The use of ore of much lower grade involves, however, much higher costs of production, so that any concern which has substantial control of the best grades of ore would be in a position to obtain an enormous increase in profits.

"Taking conditions as they are today, there can be no doubt that the steel corporation has control of the great bulk of the commercially available ores of the Lake Superior district, its proportion probably being about three fourths of

the total," continues the report. "In addition, of course, it has there a large amount of low-grade ore, as well as immense deposits in the South. The corporation's ore holdings may be conservatively placed at more than 2,300,000,000 tons."

"In iron ore, in particular, the steel corporation undoubtedly occupies a dominating position. Its holdings of what are now regarded as commercially available ores exceed those of all other iron and steel interests combined. It should be clearly understood that the ores of the Lake Superior region substantially form the basis of the steel production of the country at the present time."

"While the steel corporation has very extensive holdings of ore elsewhere, the great bulk of its ore holdings are in the Lake Superior district. In 1907 the holdings of the steel corporation in Minnesota, which state includes the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges, according to a carefully prepared schedule of the Minnesota tax commission, amounted to about 913,000,000 tons, or 76 per cent of the total ore deposits for the state."

"The corporation's holdings for the whole Lake Superior region, including the old ranges in Michigan, is apparently the same. Authoritative data submitted to the Senate finance committee in 1909 by a prominent iron manufacturer with the steel corporation's consent showed that the corporation itself then reckoned on about 1,625,000,000 tons of lake ore, of which 1,258,000,000 tons was of the current commercial standard."

"An estimate of a prominent mining engineer, submitted to the finance committee at the same time, placed the total reserves of lake ore of the commercial standard at about 1,600,000,000 tons. On this basis, therefore, the steel corporation would have had over 75 per cent of the total commercially available ore in the entire Lake Superior region."

Ore Transportation Too

"The dominating position in the ore industry enjoyed by the steel corporation through this great ownership of ore reserves is heightened because of its very marked degree of control of the transportation of ore in the Lake Superior district. The corporation controls two of the most important ore railroads, the Duluth & Iron Range railroad and the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railway."

"The ore rates on these railroads are about 1 cent per ton mile. Their operating expenses are very low, that of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern in 1910 being below 30 per cent of gross earnings as against an average of 66 per cent for all the railroads of the country. The net earnings of these ore railroads, which are chiefly from the iron traffic, are phenomenal."

"This has the practical effect of reducing the steel corporation's net cost of ore to itself at upper lake ports and on the other hand, of increasing that cost to such of its competitors as are dependent upon the corporation's railroads for transportation."

"Hence, not only on account of its great holdings of ore, but also on account of these peculiar advantages en-

joyed in the transportation of the ore the steel corporation occupies an extremely commanding position in the iron and steel industry. Indeed, in so far as the steel corporation's position in the entire iron and steel industry is of monopolistic character it is chiefly through its control of ore holdings and the transportation of ore."

Mr. Smith divides his report on the steel combination into four heads, as follows: (1) the causes of the formation of the corporation; (2) its actual investment contrasted with its capitalization; (3) its rate of profits; and (4) its degree of control in the industry.

"The steel corporation was the culmination and the result of a remarkable and even dramatic period in the steel industry," he says. "Until about 1898 the bulk of the business was distributed among a very considerable number of concerns. There was sharp competition, modified by frequent pools and price agreements of greater or less duration and effectiveness."

"In 1898 began an era of great consolidations, with capitalizations ranging from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000, usually mergers of many smaller companies. In most of these, as in the earlier price agreements, the ruling motive was the removal of competition."

"They did not, however, finally eliminate competition. On the contrary, a broad movement at once became apparent which threatened competition on a larger scale and probably more severe than any in steel history. This was the process known as 'integration.'"

"Thus there was suddenly revealed to the industry what the trade press at the time called 'the impending struggle of the giants,' a contest between great concerns who under such circumstances might be forced to work out, in rigorous competition, the survival of the fittest."

"Such were the conditions in the steel industry in 1900. The spark that lighted the train was the threat of the Carnegie company to erect a great tube plant near Cleveland; thus invading the field of finished manufacture."

From a financial point of view there were four important groups, which were more or less distinct, namely "Morgan," "Moore," "Carnegie" and "Rockefeller."

Great Merger Rises

Then with "amazing swiftness" the United States Steel Corporation was organized and began business on April 1, 1901, with a capitalization of a little more than \$1,402,000,000, including bonds—a vast combine that does not mine, manufacture, transport or sell, but simply owns the stock, as a rule all the stock, of its constituent concerns."

"Thus competition between these concerns was eliminated, while enormous profits were made from the flotation of securities, with also, an unparalleled stock commission to the underwriting syndicate, which netted a clear profit of about \$62,500,000 in cash," says the report.

"At its formation the United States Steel Corporation controlled about two thirds of the country's production of crude steel, and from one half to four

fifths of the principal rolled steel products. It comprised ore, coal, limestone, natural gas, railway and steamship companies, blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, finishing plants and various other properties. It was thus a thoroughly integrated concern, from ore to finished products."

At its organization the corporation acquired steel works with an annual capacity of over 9,400,000 tons of crude steel and more than 7,700,000 tons of finished rolled steel products; several railroads, with over 1000 miles of main track and a large mileage of second track and sidings; a fleet of 112 lake ore vessels; iron ore reserves in the lake region estimated at about 500,000,000 to 700,000,000 tons; more than 50,000 acres of coking coal lands with a great acreage of other grades of coal, not to mention numerous miscellaneous properties.

Speaking of its investment and capitalization, Mr. Smith calls the steel corporation "the most conspicuous example of the modern corporate organization of great businesses."

It was organized with \$310,000,000 of preferred stock, \$508,000,000 of common stock, \$303,000,000 of corporation bonds and about \$81,000,000 of underlying and miscellaneous obligations.

The bureau finds that in 1901 the fair market value of its tangible property was about \$700,000,000, slightly less than one half its capitalization. The other half, the excess of about \$700,000,000, stands out, embodying the essential public questions raised by the bureau's analysis of its investment.

"To sum up," says the report, "the actual market value of the steel corporation's entire tangible properties at its formation, omitting all factors of merger, integration, and concentration, was not over \$700,000,000, just about one half its capitalization."

"The bureau does not assume to say that the capitalization should have been one-half what it was, or indorse at this time any particular theory of capitalization. It has simply separated the market value of physical property in this vast concern from value based on earning power derived from intangible factors."

"Since its formation, the corporation, from surplus earnings, allowing for depreciation and changes in securities, has made good much of the original excess of its capitalization over tangible property. The excess in 1901 of 100 per cent was only about \$280,000,000, or 24 per cent in 1910. The total tangible value in 1910 was \$1,187,000,000."

Pays 12 Per Cent

The rate of profit is calculated, not on the corporation's capital stock, but on the total investment as computed by the bureau. Thus arrived at, the average rate of profit on actual investment from April 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1910, was 12 per cent. It was highest in 1902, 15.9 per cent, and lowest in 1904, 7.6 per cent.

"It must be remembered, however," says Mr. Smith, "that 12 per cent profit for one small concern out of many is one thing. Other concerns may make much less. It is a very different thing when, as in this case, one half of the

whole industry has been maintained on the level of a 12 per cent profit."

"It must be made entirely clear that this 12 per cent is the rate of profit on the whole investment. Were that part of the investment deducted which may be said to be borrowed money, chargeable only with a low fixed rate of return, the rate on the remainder, on that part which may be considered as put in by the stockholders, would be considerably higher."

An almost continuous decrease in the corporation's proportion of the output of principal steel products, but a marked increase in its ownership or control of iron-ore deposits is noted by the bureau's figures.

"While the production of the steel corporation from the beginning has overshadowed its principal rivals, and even exceeded all of its competitors combined, its proportion of the total has materially diminished in the 10 years of its operation," it is said.

"In pig iron production the corporation has just about maintained its original position; in 1901 43.2 per cent, in 1910 43.4 per cent. But in steel, both crude and finished, it has lost ground; in 1901 66 per cent of the steel ingots and castings, in 1910 only 54 per cent, notwithstanding great additions to its capacity. Rolled steel products generally show an almost steady loss, especially structural shapes and tin plate. Even in rails there has been no gain."

"In short," speaking broadly, as against 60 per cent of all crude and finished steel production in 1901, the corporation now has not much over 50 per cent, indicating conclusively the continuous presence of strong and increasing independent production. The competition of these independents with the steel corporation so far as prices are concerned has been modified by the policy of 'cooperation.'"

"Its position in ore reserves, on the other hand, is much stronger than in any other factor in the business. It is almost impossible, and would be unwise, to attempt any quantitative statement of its proportion of the total ore of the country. Thus, the industry itself rests physically on the ore. The corporation based one half its capitalization on the ore; its profits on ore are large, and in the ore is its highest degree of concentration and control. The ore, therefore, is of primary significance in the corporation's dominance, and in that resource chiefly are involved the industry's problems of ultimate interest."

The consolidation of wire interests is pointed to as a conspicuous illustration of the great inflation of capitalization, and a noteworthy feature of this general inflation of securities was the heavy stock commissions received by the promoters of these consolidations as their compensation.

In the case of the American Tin Plate Company \$10,000,000 of common stock admittedly went to the organizers, and in the case of the National Steel Company and also of the American Steel Hoop Company at least \$5,000,000.

In the organization of the American Steel and Wire Company \$11,000,000

of the common stock went to the promoters and underwriters. In the organization of the National Tube Company \$20,000,000 of common stock appears to have been issued as a commission to the promoters or bankers, and in the case of the American Bridge Company at least \$7,250,000 of common stock, and possibly twice that amount. The underwriting syndicate of the Federal Steel Company received approximately \$5,680,000 preferred stock and \$8,400,000 of common stock in return for approximately \$4,800,000 cash and their services in organizing that concern.

"Out of the proceeds of such stock commissions frequently some organization expenses had to be met, but in the main these commissions were intended as compensation to the promoters of these consolidations," says the report.

The steel corporation allowed its underwriting syndicate \$25,000,000 of cash capital and also incurred expenses of about \$3,000,000 either in buying scattered parcels of stock or otherwise, making its total cash expenditure \$28,000,000. For this cash consideration, plus its underwriting services, the syndicate received from the steel corporation practically 1,300,000 shares of its stock, half preferred and half common, of an aggregate par value of practically 130,000,000.

This stock appears to have realized approximately \$90,500,000, counting \$4,000,000 unsold preferred stock at par, leaving as profit to the syndicate, over and above the \$28,000,000 cash expenditure noted, a net sum of about \$62,500,000. Of this, one fifth, or \$12,500,000, went to the syndicate managers for their services as such, the remaining \$50,000,000 being distributed to the syndicate members.

"There can be no question that this huge compensation to the syndicate was greatly in excess of a reasonable payment," in the opinion of Mr. Smith.

"The steel corporation has made no detailed appraisal of its properties since the close of 1907. The bureau's computation of the investment in the corporation's property down to the close of 1910 is given in the following table:

Fixed property (exclusive of Gary & Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company):			
	Invest.	Net additions	Total invest.
	1901-1910	1901-1910	1910
Manuf.	\$250,000,000	\$138,318,963	\$388,318,963
Iron ore	100,000,000	34,145,450	134,145,450
Coke	80,000,000	18,425,982	98,425,982
Transp.	51,500,000	30,090,453	81,590,453
Miscel.			142,190,403
Total	\$481,500,000	\$220,980,848	\$702,480,848
Prop.	24,000,000	2,741,012	26,741,012
Other assets:			
Def. chgs.	2,088,027	13,243,678	15,331,705
Invest.	241,000	2,128,354	2,369,354
Sink. fd.	239	16,037,696	16,037,935
Cur. ass.	134,224,059	101,683,744	235,907,803
Total	\$246,033,385	\$372,441,007	\$618,474,392
Gary plant		69,978,095	69,978,095
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. Co.		59,445,338	59,445,338
Adj.		8,095,294	8,095,294
Gd. total	\$682,033,385	\$504,928,053	\$1,186,961,438

The bureau has therefore computed the actual investment of the steel corporation in its various properties at the close of 1910 at \$1,186,961,438. This compares with a total valuation in April, 1901, of \$682,033,385. In other words, during the period from April, 1901, to Dec. 31,

1910, the corporation has made an additional net investment in its properties of no less than \$504,928,053. Of this amount \$435,000,000 was virtually provided from earnings.

"This great addition to the investment of the steel corporation has eliminated a considerable amount of the water in the original capitalization of the company. The increase in the investment does not, however, exactly measure the amount of water or inflated capitalization thus offset, for the reason that the capitalization of the corporation has not been the same," the report concludes.

CENTRAL PARK'S BANANA CROP

NEW YORK—There are about 150 big bananas on a bunch that will be sent to some city institution today by Park Commissioner Stover, in whose office they have been ripening for the last two or three days.

It required the strength of two men to remove the bunch from a tree in the Central Park conservatory, and two had to carry it from a wagon to the office of the commissioner, in the arsenal.

Last year the conservatory produced two bunches, but neither was anywhere near the size of the present one. The bananas are of the red variety, and are fully twice as big around as the regular fruit stand red sort, and have a delicious flavor.

MR. MARKER MADE CHIEF OF ROAD

COLUMBUS—James R. Marker, Democrat, chief engineer of the state board of public works, has been appointed state highway commissioner for a term of four years at a salary of \$4000 a year by Governor Harmon to succeed James C. Wonders, Republican.

The new commissioner will have 16 subordinates in his department, including three deputy commissioners at a salary of \$2000 a year each, and four assistant engineers at \$1800 each.

The law provides that not more than 60 per cent of the employees of the department shall belong to any one political party, hence it is said most of the employees in the department may hold over.

PORCELAIN PLANT FOR MILLWOOD

SPOKANE, Wash.—Donald Rycie of the firm of Ham, Yearsley & Rycie, owners of Millwood, in the Spokane valley, reports that arrangements have been concluded with a party of capitalists for the establishment of a big porcelain plant at Millwood.

A site has been selected and it is expected the factory will be erected so as to commence operations in the fall.

The company will manufacture all kinds of porcelain ware, and will make a specialty of high-grade bathtubs.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



Rolf is exceedingly fond of flowers, while the game of cricket appeals strongly to his little sister Margaret



THESE two pictures don't seem to be exactly right, do they?—a girl with a cricket bat and a boy among the flowers! It would look more natural if their positions were reversed. Margaret is said to love the game of cricket and Rolf is always found working and pottering in the garden. Boys, however, may well love roses and other blooms, and it is to their credit to cultivate them. The photographs come from Germany and it may be that the young gardener is taking a lesson there in floral culture. But the Germans are not given to cricket playing and the little girl probably belongs to the English colony. The award of one dollar in the camera contest goes this week to Mrs. Alan Gardiner, Berlin.

Honorable mention—Margaret I. Link, Utica, N. Y.; Richard Rouse, Lexington, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

GAME BOY CAN MAKE AND PLAY

TAKE six boards about eight inches wide and two feet long and place them on edge in a parallel position, with the long edges to the ground. With a gimlet bore a hole in each corner of the boards, and through each set of holes thus made insert an iron rod, two and one-half feet long. Adjust the boards on the rods so that a space of about five inches intervenes between each two boards. Cut 10 tin or wood rods, five inches wide and eight inches long, to fit in the spaces under the rods and between the boards, and then hang these rods on the rods with cord or wire, taking care to have them loose enough to swing freely. To make the apparatus

steady, nail a narrow board two and one-half feet long across the top of it, midway between the rods. You will now have a structure containing five oblong compartments, open at the top and bottom, and closed at the ends by the swinging doors. Beginning at one end, number the doors on one side of the apparatus 10, 20, 30, 40, 50. Now procure three large balls—croquet balls preferred—and your game is ready.

To play the game, each contestant stands at a distance of 30 feet and rolls the balls, one at a time, along the ground at the little doors, the object being to send the ball with just force enough so that it enters one of the doors on the

IF I WERE A FAIRY

I'd love to sit on a clover top
And sway, and shake till the dew
would drop.
In spray:
To croon a song for the humbler
To leave his golden honey with me,
And sway and swing, till the wind would
stop.
To play,
I'd weave a hammock of spider thread
Loose hung,
Where grasses nodded above my head
And swung;
And all day long, while the hammock
swayed,
I'd twine and tangle the sun and shade
Till the cricket's song, "Tis time for
bed."

Was sung.
Then wrapped in a wee gold sunset cloud
I'd lie,
While night winds sang to the stars
that crowd
The sky.
And all night long I would swing and
sleep
While fireflies lighted their lamps to
peep;
"O hush," they'd whisper, if frogs sang
loud,
"O hush-a-by."

—Ralph Clarke Rose (Chicago Tribune).

QUEER FRIENDS

One day my house cat rushed into my room, having in its mouth a sparrow caught in the neighboring garden. Scarcely had puss entered the room when she left the bird free, evidently with the purpose of playing with it, as is the custom of cats with mice before devouring them. The sparrow, having one of its wings injured, could not escape by flying, but boldly began to attack its huge enemy by fierce blows on the nose with its beak. The cat seemed astonished at the attack and beat a retreat. From that moment the two seemed to forget their natural instincts and came to a mutual understanding.

The truce continued, and gradually grew to a fraternal friendship. They ate, played and slept together. Often they ran about the house, the sparrow perched on the cat's back and sometimes carried gently in the cat's mouth, from which it was released on the first wish to be free. One morning the sparrow, seeing the window open, and its wing now being in good order, took its flight, and I saw it no more.—The Review Scientific.

side toward the player, yet does not go out through the corresponding door on the opposite side. Of course, the larger the number on the door of the compartment in which the ball remains, the larger the count for the player. The game continues, the players of whom there may be any number—each taking his turn at bowling the three balls, until some one has 200 points.—Sacramento Union.

ANTS THAT COOK

The remarkable habits of the harvester ant have long been known to naturalists. Certain species not only harvest and store in granaries the seeds upon which they feed, but actually plant and cultivate an annual crop of their food seeds.

But now a still more wonderful tale

is told of an ant which is common in Dalmatia, *Messor barbarus*. According to Professor Neger of the well-known forestry school near Dresden, this ant not only cuts leaves and gathers seeds, but actually makes bread or biscuit.

The seeds are first sprouted, then carried into the sun and dried, then taken back to the underground chambers, where they are chewed into a dough. The dough is then finally made into tiny

cakes, which are baked in the sun, then carefully stored for future use.

All cooking is done by the sun, whether in the ripening of fruit or in the baking of bread in a stove. The heat obtained from fuel is simply stored up sunlight set free.

The Arab and the native Mexican speak of ripe fruit as fruit which has been cooked in the sun. The ant has somehow learned the art of sun cooking.—Universalist Leader.

LETTER ENIGMA

My first is in bullet, but not in gun;
My second is in amble, but not in run;
My third is in circus, but not in clown;
My fourth is in king, but not in crown;
My fifth is in eat, but not in food;
My sixth is in turkey, but not in brood;
My whole's a receptacle
Made both large and small;
It may stand on the floor
Or hang up 'gainst the wall.

Educational Institutions

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SCHOOL WORK—A Faculty of experienced college bred teachers, working together for a common end, insures thoroughness and definiteness of school work. Weekly summing up of each boy's progress and careful consideration of each pupil's needs, insure the efficient handling of the particular problem of every boy's development. Under our system boys acquire real live interest in their work, learn to apply themselves, and gain a thorough preparation for college or for business.

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MORAL TRAINING—This school honestly endeavors to impart to its pupils the fundamentals of right living. It aims to give to every boy definite and specific knowledge of himself, to seek to keep in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges, to stand ready to help a boy to fight his battles, to counsel and to instruct, to warn and to advise. By an intimate understanding of boy problems and a sympathy with the struggles of boy life, it endeavors to do the best for every young man, young or old, and to stand by him in distress, to be patient with him in defeat and to rejoice with him in victory.

RESULTS—Manor graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the United States. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many of our former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

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THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

THERE is no city where the stamp-collecting interest is greater than in Chicago, says the Record-Herald of that city. There are thousands of collectors there. A large and prosperous stamp collectors' club exists.

The president of the American Philatelic Society is a well known Chicago collector, Henry N. Mudge and a number of the active members of the national society reside in that city. The next convention of the American Philatelic Society is to be held in Chicago in August, and committees are actively at work arranging a program. As the coming convention marks the twenty-fifth milestone of the society, an exhibition of stamps and their accessories is being arranged for. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded.

SPLIT HONDURAS STAMPS

Many have thought that the day of the split provisional was at an end. But this is not so. Recently the Illustrations Briefmarket Journal chronicled the 10c red on 20c blue provisional cut diagonally in halves, which franked the mail at La Ceiba; and also the 2c vermilion 1907 issue halved diagonally and used in Tegucigalpa from Dec. 20, 1910, on New Year greetings. Even as late as March of the present year the split 2c was used in conjunction with the 5c for interior postage for letters in one city at least. The 10c (Senf 105) was used occasionally split, according to the typical Latin American manner. There is some excuse for these varieties, since Honduras was distracted by a revolution, and La Ceiba was besieged.

DESIGN DISAPPROVED

One of the queer controversies which sometimes arise about the issuance of a new stamp occurred in New Brunswick, in 1860, when a new postmaster-general, Charles Connell, was accused of having had his portrait put on the stamps of the colony with a view to turning the country into an absolute monarchy, with himself as its head. The stamp was a 4-cent one, issued with a number of others all bearing different designs. When the op-

ponents of Mr. Connell in the colony saw that the postmaster-general's own portrait had been selected for one of the stamps they raised such an outcry about the matter that the lieutenant-governor disapproved the design. A new stamp was issued on which the face of Queen Victoria appeared, and Mr. Connell gave up his position and retired to private life.

NEW BRAZIL SERIES

The new series of stamps for Brazil will include the values of 20,000, 50,000, 100,000, 500,000 and 1,000,000 reis. The latter has a value in United States money of about \$546. The above values are to be used for revenue and not for postal purposes. After an interval of 27 years this country has issued another double card of 50 reis. This is of same design as the 1907 set.

SURCHARGED STAMPS

In reply to a Detroit reader who wishes to know the meaning of the letters "DJ" which are surcharged on an Obok 5-cent stamp, Mekeel's Weekly says: These are the first two letters of "Djibouti" and the surcharge signifies that this particular stamp was intended for use in the town of Djibouti—the chief port of the French Somali coast.

Many stamps are surcharged in a similar manner with one or more letters to denote their use in colonies or states other than those whose names appear on the stamps as printed, or to show that they are intended for use on some special class of correspondence. A few other surcharges are:

A. & T.—Annam and Tonquin. Surcharged on certain French stamps used provisionally in this settlement.
B.—Bangkok. Printed on various Straits Settlements stamps used in Bangkok, the capital of Siam, until 1886.
B. C. A.—British Central Africa. From 1891 to 1895, the stamps of the British South Africa Company were overprinted with these letters for use in British Central Africa.
C.—Customs. An overprint on certain

early South Australian stamps used on official correspondence relating to customs business.

C. E. F.—China Expeditionary Force. A surcharge found on several Indian stamps. These were first issued for the use of the troops forming Britain's part of the expeditionary force sent to relieve the foreign legations in Peking during the Boxer troubles of 1900. As some of the field postoffices then established are still in existence, these overprinted stamps are still in use.

HAYTI ORDERS NEW STAMPS

The following new stamps have been authorized by the Haytian Parliament, according to Maury's Collectionneur:

a. Two stamps for the parcel post: 5c de piastre violet, with the arms of the republic, for domestic use, and 12c de piastre black, with portrait of the President, General Simon, for foreign use.

b. Two envelopes, with portrait of the President, 2c for domestic use, and 5c blue for foreign use.

c. Wrappers, with the arms of the republic, for domestic use, 1c green, 2c red, 3c yellow and 4c blue; and with the portrait of the President, for foreign mail 1c yellow green, 2c carmine, 3c blue, 4c yellow, 5c lilac, 6c yellow brown and 7c brown.

MAY BECOME VALUABLE

Don't despise the common stamps. Many of the specimens now judged to be of great value were once regarded as common. It is never possible to foresee exactly which stamps are likely to be valuable. Our primary interest is in stamps, not exclusively in rare stamps. The market values may vary from a farthing to a fortune apiece, but a stamp's a stamp for a' that.—The Postage Stamp.

TWO U. S. A.'S

Hereafter any one mailing a letter to this country from abroad and abbreviating United States of America to U. S. A. is likely to have the letter delivered by way of Cape Colony. The Union of South Africa is the only U. S. A. in the eyes of the British postal officials.

PIANO SCALES RUN WITHOUT BOOK

Music Pupils Encouraged to Lay Aside Printed Page and Trust Native Invention for Practise Melodies and Rhythms

LEARN to play the rests well" is advice which the average child needs to have iterated again and yet again. One for whom melody is a joy and whose ear is quick to distinguish harmonic change, who perhaps reads the degrees of the staff readily, continues to stumble over the rhythm and to blunder in simple matters of arithmetic, such as the relative duration of half and quarter notes. Even when a child has learned to allow fairly approximate correctness to the half or whole note he still continues to slight his rests.

Difficulty of this sort comes chiefly perhaps from the teaching, which begins with notation rather than with music itself. The child's thought has been centered on the black and white spots, the flags and the degrees of the staff; and a rest is something to be hurried over in the anxiety to give the next note its proper pitch. Teaching which requires, however, some definite grasp of music as such before the child begins at the printed record of music awakens the natural sense of rhythm, and so the young learner understands that the relative duration of the tones and the proportion of rest or pause between is essential to the tune he is singing and afterward trying to play.

If a child is defective in his handling of rhythm, be sure that the sense of music is not thoroughly awake within him. No one can be truly feeling—that is, perceiving—the melodic meaning of a phrase, or of a piece, if the relation of the parts to each other is not made plain. To shelve off a little from the correct or artistic rendition of a tone or a rest hurts the really musical hearer as much as a similar sacrifice of pitch does. The rhythmic figure of the music is as plain to him as the correct proportions of a drawing are to an architect or painter. A picture hanging just a wee bit askew on the wall annoys almost any observer. To hurry or drag the rhythm of music inartificially offends precisely the same sense of proper relation which the crooked picture does. Most people, especially in our country, see better than they hear. If the American "ear for music" were more sensitive there could not be so many harsh voices among us. The practical seeing gift is among us, as invention, painting and sculpture attest; but our musical apprehension is still, as a people, rudimentary. Ragtime rhythm is widely popular just because it is so violently marked that it gets at us through the dulness to tonal relation and proportion which makes a weak rhythmic sense the almost universal fault among American students of music.

Form and Line Idealistic

Actually rhythm corresponds in music to line in painting. The proportionate curves of a painted figure are no more defined to the painter than the proportionate durations of musical rhythm. The ideal type used by painter and sculptor even for anything seemingly so realistic as the human figure is a figure that satisfies the abstract laws of proportion, that is of beauty, though so perfect a figure may never have been seen in what we term "real life." The sense of relation in line which is satisfied by this ideal figure is exactly the same sense which makes the architect space thus and so the various forms of conventional ornament on his building—forms that never were on sea or land. It is not a question of the most familiar or "natural" or most useful human figure nor the most enduring; a figure may be ugly and yet both useful and enduring. But the elusive thing we call grace, harmony, beauty—an order and exquisite proportion which cannot be expressed by mathematical law but must be perceived in every illustration afresh—this must be satisfied before beauty in sculptured or painted figures is declared. Now this ideal order is declared in all art, and it is this which even more than melody makes the charm of music. Indeed it is essentially one with melody. Therefore the pupil should show plainly that this sense of order and beauty of grace and proportion, which the word rhythm connotes, is awake within him before he is taught the mere mechanical notation of music. Then the relative duration of the tones as halves and quarters will mean something to him and the rest will have as definite meaning to him as the fact that there are spaces between his fingers. A hand with the five fingers spread is a different idea from a hand with the fingers shut. So a melody written in eighths with alternate rests, or one marked staccato, is something very different even from the same series of tones written in quarters and marked legato.

Expression Freed

Teachers find that a child get the idea of staccato playing, however, much more readily than a true legato. This is, perhaps, because the staccato is brought home to the thought by a series of surprises, as it were, while legato playing requires long endurance of an idea—patience, the power of sustained thinking. The staccato gives the relief of variety through the constant alteration of idea; the legato requires a steady sustaining of the progressing melody in mind without relief of the so-called rests. Actually, however, the playing of a stac-

cato melody requires just as steadfast thinking of the melodic outline.

Here we have touched on what proves the most helpful of all ideas for the teacher, not only in making rhythm clear to the child but melody as well. This is the fact that melody has line. If the child can think his simple phrase as a whole, apprehend it as a tonal line, just as the child in drawing apprehends a curve or a straight line or any other form he may be studying, then the child begins to think music. It becomes to him something more than sound. Mozart used to say that he heard his symphonies as a whole before he had set a note to paper; that is he apprehended the musical form, the rhythmic structure as outlined by the melodies, just as clearly as an architect may apprehend his finished building before he has drawn a single plan, or as the painter may know what he is going to paint, or as a writer has the whole of his drama in thought before he writes it down.

Rudiments Misconceived

Such a clear grasp of music as this is so rare among American students that almost any person who has sung or played to the satisfaction of his hearers and even to his own will find it an astonishing test of himself to try to run silently through the music of a well-known piece. A speaker or reader can always think all the words of anything he has memorized; but music students almost always find they need the reminder of audible sound before they can unravel the skein of a perfectly familiar melody. This shows exactly the same lack of culture which the uneducated person shows who mutters his words to himself when he reads. He is more used to language as sound-spoken, rather than thought. The average learner of music is astonished to be told that music may be thought just as much as words or forms. It is the power of thinking music, then, that must be awakened in the child before the process of reading it is added to his effort.

It is unthinkable that a child can be taught to read without knowing anything of language. But very many music teachers start a child to read music before he has any true grasp of music.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

JOHNSON RECONSIDERED

RICCARDO MARTIN's friends are making much of his having been asked to appear as Johnson in "The Girl of the Golden West" at Covent Garden, London, before he was allowed to interpret the part in an opera house of his own country. Musical patriots last winter urged that American singers had first rights in the roles of Puccini's opera, on the ground that they could evoke the manners of California forty-niners with greater verity than any foreign singers could. The patriots were gratified to the extent of having a New England soprano depict in some of the representations the character of the Rocky mountain heroine, but not to the extent of having an indigenous tenor draw for them the portrait of the high-wayman whom she reclaims. Miss Carolina White was entrusted with the role of Minnie in Chicago and in Boston, but only artists of Latin race, Caruso, Bassi and Constantino, were cast for the part of Minnie's lover.

These three valiant lyric actors when it was given them to swagger in the jacket and boots of Belasco's outlaw seemed to feel a little misplaced. For the first time in their lives they undertook to impersonate a hero who is out of favor with the choral element of the drama, a hero who is neither a duke surrounded by a flattering court nor a general shouted to the sky by a loyal populace. The peculiar task of the tenor in "The Girl" is to make Johnson ingrate himself with the audience notwithstanding his disfavor with the boys of Cloudy mountain camp. Now the men who interpreted the outlaw in the first American presentations of Puccini's work failed in this significant point of ingratiation. Whatever charm they gave the role vocally they made it on the histrionic side a colorless evocation. They seemed to think that the only way to make Johnson tolerable was to neutralize his bandit traits, to make him so far as they could a good fellow who was for the time being misunderstood by the miners. Thus they sought the sympathy of the audience to the hurt of the dramatist's purpose. Their problem was new and difficult and they shirked it.

Mr. Martin, who had to stand by patiently all winter and see the Belasco idea ineffectively represented on the American opera stage, had his satisfaction when he came to his summer opportunity in Europe. At Covent Garden, according to the reviewers' estimates, throughout the tavern, cottage and forest scenes of "The Girl of the Golden West" he both enacted a veritable outlaw Johnson and won the heart of his audience too.

"Tosca," according to present plans of the Boston opera director, will be given next season in Boston with no less than five interpreters: Emma Eames, Emmy Destinn, Zina Brozia, Carmen Melis and Lucille Marcel. Mme. Eames at present is in Paris studying the role of Tosca with Roberto Moranzoni, who directed Puccini's piece with success last winter.

A half dozen Aidas of both light and heavy voice will be heard next season. Mme. Gadski will be one of those of the larger dramatic power; she makes

as thought, as a subject for mental activity. Here is why the rhythm of pupils is so weak, and why, as Henry T. Finck says, we do not get down to the roots of our art. He cites a boyish experience in watering his garden during a dry season. He attended to it every day, as he thought faithfully, yet the flowers drooped. The secret was that while the earth looked damp after the watering, he had not put on enough water to reach the roots.

Vocal Thinking Advised

Beginners should be taught that a half hour of thoughtful work is worth more than hours of careless practice. Indeed, hours of careless practice are worse than none. One recalls the confession of a young singer who said that she used always to read a book while she practiced her scales! It is getting right down to the heart of the musical idea to be worked out that alone avails and alone will make the remarkable talent of Americans for music accomplish artistry. At present there is likely to be more musical expression in the phrases of an utterly untrained and ignorant lad from Europe than in the most elaborated products of our American classroom.

Now one means toward developing this true power of musical conception in pupils is to make the young piano student sing whatever he is to play. He should be able to sing simple melodic phrases—of his own invention, too—in such a way as to express a clear melodic and rhythmic line. Then when he begins to read he should sing the melody first, translating the notes into his voice before he turns to the more mechanical process of picking out the right keys on the piano. Let his ear, that is his power of thinking melody and rhythm guide him. This is not to "play by ear," for the melody printed now stands to him for a definite musical idea and to reproduce it on the piano with the intervention of a mental concept of it as melody is the only truly musicianly way to "read" music. The time must come when persons trained in music will grasp the contents of a printed page as readily as the few gifted persons can now, and as readily as all who can read language grasp thought from the page.

her first exchange appearance in Boston during the early weeks of the season. Mr. Russell writes from Europe to his representative at the opera house: "I shall leave no stone unturned to have the performances reach the highest state of perfection in point of ensemble and mise-en-scene, and the various casts I shall present will be composed with this end in view." The director has found that a cast of brilliant individual artists is easier to bring together than one that works to a single interpretative end, and he adds: "A dramatic situation in an opera is frequently spoiled by the inability of the principals to play into each other's hands. I shall so choose my singers as to achieve the best results in the blending of voices and dramatic effects."

The name of Jan Kubelik, the violinist, is being written in the 1911-12 engagement books of American concert managers, and as fast as the cable can arrange such affairs the names of leading cities in both continents of the new world are being written in the itinerary of the artist. Mr. Kubelik will give his attention from October to April to the North American musical public and from May onward to the South American.

The first municipal band concert directed by D. G. Cericea will be given on Boston Common, Sunday afternoon, July 2, from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock. The program is as follows: Swedish Coronation March, Svendsen; Overture, Maximilian Robespierre, Litoff; grand finale from "Aida," second act, Verdi; cornet solo, "Whirlwind Polka," Levy, H. E. Brenton, soloist; caprice Italian, Tchaikovsky; quartet from "Rigoletto," Verdi; Hymn to the Sun from "Iris," Mascagni; "Dance of the Hours," Ponchielli; overture, Gomes.

Clarence Eddy will play the organ at Ocean Grove, N. J., from July 26 until Aug. 2. Mr. Eddy's engagement includes concerts before the national convention of organists, which begins at Ocean Grove Aug. 1 and lasts 10 days. Holger Birknerod, a new baritone, makes his first important American appearance at Ocean Grove July 31.

Miss Margaret Lowell, pianist, is to continue her classes at 37 Harvard street, Somerville, through the summer.

STUDIO NOTES

Miss Margaret Lowell, pianist, is to continue her classes at 37 Harvard street, Somerville, through the summer.

NO REFERENDUM BY MAINE VOTERS

AUGUSTA, Me.—The required 90 days from the adjournment of the Legislature expired Thursday without a petition being presented for a referendum of any measure enacted by the Legislature. Two years ago, at the last previous Legislature, three acts were petitioned to a popular vote and all three were defeated at the polls. The Legislature last winter enacted 290 public acts, 210 private and special acts and 226 resolves. It is expected that the question of the constitutionality of several of them will be raised in the near future.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS BY N. E. A. IN JULY WILL DETERMINE STATUS OF RANK AND FILE

Teachers Paying Lesser Annual Fee Expect to Gain at San Francisco Equal Voting Rights With Those Who Are on Old Active Membership List.

BUSINESS INTERESTS, SCHOLARSHIP AND SALARY QUESTION ARE INVOLVED

THE eyes of the educational world are today turned with expectancy on that vast organization known popularly as the N. E. A., which has presented such an appearance of imperturbable solidity throughout its puerile proportions for the last 15 years. Today it is heaving and rocking with internal commotions which can hardly leave it in the same condition that it has been in, but just what bearing these will have on its future policies and character cannot be foretold with any sense of security, although predictions are plentiful.

After the meeting in Boston last July when the insurgents, as they were called, broke the rule of the "old guard" which had held sway since 1894 by electing their own candidate, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, as president of the association, all forces lay back and rested, but for some months these have been quietly getting together again to resume the contest at the annual meeting in San Francisco next month. The insurgents know they have begun their contest, and the conservatives are well aware they have a fight before them if they mean to continue the dominant power in the association.

Oligarchy Discovered

The chief charge made by the insurgents against the conservatives, or controlling element, is that they form a "book ring" by means of which the interests of certain publishers of school textbooks are carefully conserved; that these publishers control the organization, that they hold and fill the offices, make the programs, allowing to appear on them only such persons as will promote or be in no wise detrimental to their own interests; that through it they seek to advance or put down individual educators as they are known to be favorable or unfavorable to themselves, with special reference to their appointment to the superintendencies; that, in fact, the association is run by and for themselves, rather than the larger purpose of education; that, although education has perforce advanced and much inspiration and practical benefit has resulted to education and to individual teachers because of its gatherings.

These charges are denied emphatically by text-book publishers both in and out of the so-called ring. Local educators of undoubted integrity have questioned the truth of such statements. While the charges have often been made, they have themselves been unable to see wherein the publisher obtains any large advantage in the way of control. On the other hand the insurgents assert that in some states the publishers unquestionably control through superintendents the purchase of books, influencing the choice of school books made by superintendents at their annual conferences.

Franchise Demanded

Whatever the merit of these assertions, the thought is widespread that politics have had too strong a rule in the affairs of the association, and that the

government has been held too tightly in the hands of a few. This has crystallized in what has become known as the "woman movement," as it has been led chiefly by the women, notable last year for their campaigning in behalf of Mrs. Young. Although the larger part of the teaching body of the country is composed of women, the association has been run almost wholly by men. This is asserted even by friends to be in large part the fault of the women themselves, as they have an inherent dislike for serving on committees, and it is through them the individual usually works to positions of prominence. The women, however, declare that neither they nor the members of the organization as a whole have had the proper share in its management, and that the evident intention of a limited number known as the conservatives to perpetuate their own rule must be met and put down. This they hope to do in part through an extension of the franchise. At present this is limited to the active membership, a rule that went into effect in 1895, when the association met in Denver. Up to that time all members had enjoyed equal privileges, but then membership was divided and voting privileges limited to those who paid the larger fee. The general body of teachers receiving the smaller salaries, naturally put the balance of power in the hands of the "ring." It is understood that this is one of the things that will come up for remedial action next month, the leaders of the insurrection planning to restore the franchise to all members, and that it will be hotly contested. Circulars are being distributed acquainting members with the situation as it appears to the insurgents and intended to line them up for action, and educational publications are taking up the issues.

The progressives deny that their efforts aim to put the control in the hands of the women, as has been asserted, but to democratize the organization, giving

all an equal power and making the work thereby broader and more practical. It is charged that during the past few years when it has been difficult to secure as good railroad rates as in former years and when therefore the revenues of the association have decreased, the first move was to cut down investigation work. As a result, practically all inquiry into vital educational subjects of the day has been stopped; no research work has been conducted, and no reports on important subjects have been made; about all the association has done has been to provide the annual programs and print reports of its proceedings to be sent to those who had paid the additional fee demanded for active membership.

Candidates Considered

The insurgents express themselves as well pleased with the administration of Mrs. Young, but there is little probability that she will be renominated for a second term, as that would be to trespass on an unwritten law of the association. Neither is it probable a woman will be nominated to succeed her. A member of the controversy of a year ago says that the nomination of a woman was an incident, not an end; that Mrs. Young had seemed eminently qualified to occupy the position and had been chosen for that reason; that she had served her term well, and now according to the rules of the association it was time to select her successor. Who this will be is a matter of conjecture, although it can be safely asserted there is little likelihood of its being a woman. A. E. Winship of Boston, editor of the Journal of Education, has been mentioned for the place, but insists he has no intention of running. Mr. Winship is well known in New England but is even better known in the West. He has taken a prominent stand against the present rule.

The choice of the conservatives is equally a matter of conjecture. No name has as yet leaked out except that of Charles S. Foss, superintendent of schools in Reading, Pa., but this is hardly credited, as it is the custom to select some one more prominent in educational circles.

The questions involved are of greater moment than appear in the immediate issues. They affect the whole future of the organization. A prominent educator has said that while he sympathized with the women in the efforts they were making, he regretted their methods, as he believed they would defeat rather than promote their aims. This was to be noted not only in connection with the N. E. A. but in their contest over equal pay in New York, which instead of rais-

ing their salaries was driving men out of the profession and thereby calling upon women to occupy positions which should naturally be filled by men. While he believes in aggressive action, if such methods are persisted in, he thinks it will result in throwing men out of the profession and thereby weaken it, for while women make excellent teachers men also are needed in the work and education will suffer if they are to be excluded from its ranks. If present methods are continued he sees the future demoralization of the N. E. A.

The insurgents, meanwhile, are little affected by such predictions. They mean to break the present close rule, feeling assured that when they have done so the association will enter upon a reign of increased usefulness.

History Sketched

The National Education Association was started half a century ago by the more progressive schoolmasters of the United States and has continued its sessions regularly ever since. The attendance was small for many years, only a few teachers being interested and enthusiastic enough to travel the long distances necessary to attend them, traveling in those days being more of an undertaking than it is in this, and far less general. When Thomas W. Bicknell, a natural promoter and a man enthusiastic in his profession, was elected president in 1883, the association began to assume the proportions it holds today. The following year the association at its meeting in Madison, Wis., adopted the name it now holds and secured for itself general public attention for the first time.

The work went on uninterruptedly for about 10 years, when what is known as the present close corporation was formed and a slate was made up and put through. A year or two later voting privileges were limited, and the management was placed more securely in the hands of the few. Thus the organization has gone on until the last few years, when dissatisfaction became pronounced. Charges and counter charges have been made on both sides, the controversy at times becoming acrimonious, culminating in the election of Mrs. Young a year ago. She was nominated from the floor in opposition to the candidate of the nominating committee and elected by an overwhelming vote.

The news reports of the association meetings in San Francisco will be read by all persons interested in education whether professionally or otherwise, as it is a question not of individual or of class, but of national economic policy.

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SNUFF BOX OF KING SELLS FOR \$3210

LONDON.—A Louis XVI. circular snuffbox of green jasper mounted with gold borders, the property of the Earl of Lauderdale, was sold at Christie's Friday for \$3210.

A collection of pictures and drawings of the continental schools was also sold there in the afternoon. The top price, \$10,010, was realized for W. Maris' picture "Feeding Calves."

Other prices were as follows: "Grief," by J. Israels, \$600; "Forest Pasture," by Ch. Jacques, \$6825; "The Waterway," by J. Maris, \$5250.

MR. LOEB SEIZES \$150,000 IN FURS

NEW YORK.—Collector Loeb caused the seizure Friday afternoon of \$150,000 worth of imported furs in the store of Charles Weinschenker & Co., 45 West Twenty-seventh street, on the ground of alleged undervaluation by means of false and fraudulent invoices. The members of the firm are said to be in Europe.

STEEL COMPANY PAYS \$40,000 FINE

PHILADELPHIA.—The Bethlehem Steel Company, which was convicted and fined \$40,000 for accepting unlawful concessions on demurrage charges on freight cars, has paid the fine in the United States court.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS ON OUTING

SALEM, N. H.—The Sunday school of the First Baptist church of Merrimack, Mass., came to Canobie lake park yesterday for its annual outing and more than 100 attended.

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WELD COLLECTION UNIQUE IN VALUE

Latest Gift to Museum Could Not Be Duplicated Now — Money Value Has Been Placed at More Than Half Million Dollars

FOR many years the Fenollosa-Weld collection of paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts has formed the backbone of the Japanese collection. Without it Buddhist art would be but sparsely represented. The collection was made by Mr. Fenollosa, who was the former curator of the Japanese and Chinese department, and sold to Dr. Charles G. Weld with the understanding that it would become the property of the museum. This condition has been met through Dr. Weld's will.

Dr. Weld went to Japan and there studied with Mr. Okakura, the present curator of the department and foremost authority on Japanese art in the world. Dr. Weld made a collection himself of swords and sword furnishings and of the metal work and lacquer used in their connection. Some of these may be seen in the first Japanese reserve marked "Weld Collection."

The best known painting of the Fenollosa-Weld collection is probably the Kano "Wave Screen." The most important piece is probably the Hoke Mandara.

The monochrome painting on silk called the "Apricot Altar" is a fine example of the Kano school of the seventeenth century. The early Tokugawa period, 1603-1868. At the opening of the new museum it held the place of honor in the Tokonoma of the third Japanese room. It is an ink painting and represents Confucius seated under an apricot tree with his disciples, Gaoxi and Shoshi, on either side. In passing through the galleries in the first Chinese room we find a kakemono marked Chosozoji of the Yuan dynasty, 1280-1368. In the third Japanese room there is the landscape screen by Oguri Sotan of the Ashikaga idealist school of the fifteenth century and the "Monkey and Bird" screen painted by Sessu when he was 72 years old. In the fourth Japanese room are "The Deer" by Ganku and "The Pea Fowl" by Nishigama Hoyen of the Kijoto school, early nineteenth century. In the Ukiyo room there is a charming kakemono of the "Salt Maidens of Suma." In the balcony around the Japanese court are four large paintings of the "Four Deities Kings" of the Kamakura period, thirteenth century, and a very decorative example of Benjin seated on a rock playing on the biwa. This is of the late Kamakura period.

These represent only a few pieces that may be seen by any one passing through the galleries, but they give a little idea of the wonderful value of this collection which could never have been made today under present government protection of the art treasures of Japan. Naturally a money value is difficult to place, but it has been said that at least \$500,000 is the worth of the collection.

KING WILL BE ASKED FOR 500 NEW LORDS IF VETO BILL IS HELD

LONDON—The government organ, the Daily News, says today that unless the peers accept honorable defeat and withdraw their amendments crippling the Parliament bill, Mr. Asquith, prime minister, or Viscount Morley, lord president of the council, next week will announce that the government will immediately invoke the prerogatives of the crown. This means they will ask the King to create enough peers to swamp the present House of Lords.

The Spectator strongly appeals to the Lords to accept the situation. It is better, the paper says, to accept the inevitable curtailment in powers than to have to swallow the same plus an addition of 500 new peers.

DEDICATE CHASE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN WEST HARWICH

WEST HARWICH, Mass.—The new Chase public library, named in honor of the late Col. and Mrs. Caleb Chase, was dedicated Friday. The building, planned and directed by Dr. and Mrs. John P. Nickerson, is on the bungalow style of architecture, with the interior finished in cypress. The walls and ceiling are of embossed steel.

The site is the gift of Dr. John P. Nickerson and adjoins his residence. The handsome chandelier which lights the interior is donated by Jonathan P. Edwards. A piano has been presented by the summer residents, and the room is further adorned by a large portrait of Colonel Chase and also a life-size painting of Mrs. Chase, done by F. Henwood in 1874.

The Rev. Frank M. Holt opened the exercises with prayer, Charles D. Belen of Boston, chairman of the association, Miss Martha N. Soule of Hyannis and Jonathan P. Edwards of Dennisport made addresses. A musicale was given in the evening by several summer residents.

The institution began 10 years ago, when Mrs. J. P. Nickerson organized a Sunshine Society of 60 children, who made little fancy articles and now and then held sales and various entertainments to start a library.

GALICIAN RIOTS NEED TROOPS
VIENNA—Two hundred persons were wounded in election rioting at Kalusz, eastern Galicia, Friday. It was necessary to call out the troops.

VALUABLE ITEM IN WELD COLLECTION



(Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts)

Painting of Japanese deer made by Ganku early in the nineteenth century

ONE OF PICTURES IN WELD COLLECTION



(Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts)

One of the panels of the "Apricot Altar," a painting of early Takugawa period, seventeenth century

SEEK REDUCTION IN TRANSFER TAX

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill which not only reduces the transfer tax, but which provides that all taxes paid since the present law went into effect in 1910, which are in excess of the new amounts shall be refunded to the amount of such excess, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator T. D. Sullivan.

Governor Dix believes that the amount due under the present laws for the transfer tax is excessive and that the "have resulted in driving capital out of the state, a net loss, instead of a gain, to the state.

CLOSE DENTAL CONVENTION
FABYANS, N. H.—The convention of the Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont dental societies, which has been in session here three days, came to a close Friday.

CAPTAIN SULLIVAN TESTS OHIO CANAL

MASSILLON, O.—"It's up to me to show whether the state has lost the \$1,000,000 it has spent improving the Ohio canal," declared Capt. T. Sullivan of Akron, whose boat, the Storm, is the first freighter to reach Massillon in five years.

Captain Sullivan's boat carried 74 tons of coal mined in the Tuscarawas district. "If I can show that I can haul coal from Tuscarawas county to this city and make a profit, the canal will be navigated. If my venture is a failure, not another boat will ever pass through here."

Captain Sullivan says he has a new boat and new equipment and that if any man can make a success of it he can. He says he has worked on the canal 65 years.

KING GEORGE SAYS LOVING LOYALTY HAS BROUGHT NEW FAITH

LONDON—King George has issued a message of thanks to his subjects throughout the empire for the loyalty unstintingly expressed by them during the coronation period. The message follows:

"To my people: Now that the coronation and its attendant ceremonies are over I desire to assure the people of the British empire of my grateful sense that their hearts have been with me through it all.

"I have felt this in the beautiful and impressive service in the abbey—the most solemn experience of my life—and scarcely less in the stirring scenes of the succeeding days, when my people have signified their recognition and their heartfelt welcome of me as their sovereign, for this has been apparent not only in the loyal enthusiasm shown in our passage to and from Westminster and in the progress which we have made in the different districts of London, but also in the thousands of messages of good will which have come to me from every part of the empire.

"Such affectionate demonstrations have profoundly touched me and have filled me afresh with faith and confidence.

"Believing that this generous outpouring of sympathy with the Queen and myself is, under God, our surest source of strength, I am encouraged to go forward with the renewed hope that whatever perplexities or difficulties may be before me and my people, we shall all unite in facing them resolutely and calmly and with public spirit, confident that under divine guidance the ultimate outcome will be in the common good.

"GEORGE R. I."

BUILDING A DAM ACROSS A CANYON

EL CAJON, Cal.—Grading gangs, cement workers and engineers are busy in the vicinity of Grossmont station constructing a big dam across a wide canyon for the Cuyamaca Water Company, successor to the San Diego Flume Company and controlled by James Murray, who with Col. Edward Fletcher recently purchased the system.

The dam will have a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons and will be used to supply La Mesa, Lemon Grove and other points west of the new reservoir. The dam will do away with the flume west of that point, the plan being to pipe the water instead of allowing it to flow in the open flume.

NEW WORKS IN BOSTON GALLERIES

Paintings by Decamp and Benson, a Bronze by Mrs. Lucy Richards, and Interesting Water Colors and Color Etchings Exhibited

At the Copley gallery, Newbury street, a new painting is hung of a "Girl in a Fur Coat," by Joseph Decamp. The subject is his well-known model used for the "Guitar Girl" in the museum. Here she wears a dark fur coat with rolling collar of gray fur and a gray fur hat. The textures are splendidly rendered and the face strongly modeled with good clean color. The figure is set against a cold gray sky, making a pleasing color composition of the whole.

Another new picture in the gallery is by Frank Benson, called "In the Pines," showing a girl in a white dress and pink scarf seated under pine trees, the sun and shadow flickering on the white gown. The face is carefully subordinated and the whole pleases with its out-of-door atmosphere.

At the gallery of Doll & Richards, Newbury street, a small bronze figure of a "Girl Holding a Rabbit," by Lucy Richards of Boston, was shown. Mrs. Richards works in the studio building and her products show steady growth. In this present instance the copper bronze has taken a beautiful golden patina, and the little figure posed on one foot is full of subtle, graceful curves, indicating careful modeling of the figure and poetic idealization.

At Cobb's gallery, Boylston street, there is an exhibition of water colors and color etchings. These color etchings are very interesting and are limited in number. One shows a flower market in Brussels, by H. Le Mayeur, called "Place St. Catherine." Another is "L'Y-

erdun, France," by Loraine, showing a walled hill town above the river, the mountains in the distance poster like in composition with much more detail and modulation of color. "Amsterdam," by William Retchel, is an interesting water color, showing an old church tower and windmill, with the heavy boats and colored sails of the shipping on the canals.

There are some delightful water colors of Venice, by Florence Robinson. "The Marsh, Mt. Desert," by E. W. Kingsbury, very delicate in color, is one of the most pleasing pictures in the gallery.

Mr. Cobb is now in Europe getting unique things for another year. He will probably bring back some more interesting examples of the color etchings.

CHURCH SILVER IS NEXT EXHIBITION

Museum of Fine Arts Making Ready for Private View July 7—Gorgeous Chinese Gowns to Be Shown After July 4

IN THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts the department of western art is much occupied with the installation of the exhibition of American church silver, which will open with a private view to the annual subscribers on July 7. The cases will be placed in the rotunda and the galleries radiating from it.

The catalogue will list and describe about 1000 pieces, mostly belonging to New England churches. The marks of the makers will be described and dates of gifts noted and the initials on domestic pieces verified when possible. The catalogue will be illustrated by 20 plates, showing the work of Hull & Sanderson, John Coney, Andrew Tyler, Edward Winslow, the Edwardes, Burts, Hurdis, Reverses and others. An illustrated glossary will be appended to the catalogue giving the names of ecclesiastical and domestic pieces and explaining the terms used in describing them.

Miss Sarah Hunt of the textile department will have the special exhibition of Chinese textiles open in the fore court after the Fourth of July. The room will be very splendid, hung with the gorgeously colored temple hangings and the richly embroidered mandarin coats. Some contemporary porcelain and gold jewelry will also be shown as well

as a few Chinese chairs. These pieces afford wonderful examples of "pure design" and a wealth of intense color harmony such as is rarely found in other countries. Pongee color, a deep, rich blue and reds running from vermilion through deep crimson to red violet afford a splendid background for embroidery in gold thread and color. It will present a rare opportunity for students in design who are studying at Harvard or in the museum this summer during the vacation.

When Okakura Kakuzo, curator of the Japanese department, received the degree of A. M. from Harvard at commencement President A. Lawrence Lowell characterized him as follows: "Okakura Kakuzo, unrivaled adept in the mystery of oriental art, hospitable to what western lands can give but determined to maintain as a priceless heirloom the native genius of Japan."

Mr. Okakura is the author of "Ideals of the East" and "The Book of Tea" and one of the authors of "Japanese Temples and Their Treasures," compiled for the Japanese government, a work of three great volumes with over 500 large plates.

Changes are constantly being made in

the Japanese department to carry out Mr. Okakura's scheme of installation. The swords and armor formerly in the second Japanese room are now in the second Japanese reserve, beside the court. Two cases of jade have been placed in the gallery around the court until another place is found for them. Under the strong light the colors and texture are beautifully brought out.

Another case in the second Chinese room contains what is perhaps the finest specimen of jade in the collection. This is the dark green vase with ring handles, elaborately carved and undercut. Jade is ranked as the most precious of stones by the Chinese. There are two kinds, the nephrite, which comes from eastern Turkestan, and jadeite, which comes from Burmah. It takes a subdued waxy luster when polished, likened by the Chinese to mutton fat. A most highly valued variety is called "king-fisher jade," of which an example is seen in the green and white cup with a cover, almost as thin as porcelain.

Another interesting piece is the semi-circular piece of dark-brown clouded with red and green and carved. This is of the Han dynasty (200 B. C. to 200 A. D.) and was probably used in the Chinese ritual worship of heaven and earth.

A pair of rare quartz vases lent by Mrs. Guy Norman are of good color. Most of the jade belongs to the Ames collection. A beautiful bowl of "mutton fat" jade shows great refinement of curve—decoration could not improve it. The lion of lapis lazuli gives a nice note of blue in the case.

In the piece of clouded red jade advantage has been taken of the white spot for the face of the figure and the fruit in the mouth of the rabbit.

In the nearer Orient room a case holds seven fine specimens of Persian pottery lent by Mrs. Montgomery Sears. The twelfth or thirteenth century Raghia bowl has formerly been in a separate case. Two Koubucha plates from Daghistan of the fifteenth century have floral decorations. A Sultanabad bowl of the thirteenth century has wide rim and rich blue and silver coloring with a fine iridescent luster due to chemicals in the earth. Two smaller bowls are from Koubucha, Daghistan, as is also the large plate decorated with flowers and trees.

At the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday decent service speaking in the galleries will be discontinued during July, August and September, excepting as specially announced hereafter.

BIG MORTGAGE FOR BAKING COMPANY

CLEVELAND, O.—A \$5,000,000 mortgage from the General Baking Company, a \$25,000,000 combination recently formed in the East, was filed here Friday in favor of the Standard Trust Company of New York. Copies of the mortgage are being filed in every city where the consolidation takes in a local concern. At present the Cleveland Bread Company is the only local concern in the consolidation.

SALEM TOO FELT WELD GENEROSITY

Collections Lent to Institution Now Made Gifts Through Will—Hall of Ethnology in Peabody Academy Is Unique

HOW excellent are the Japanese collections at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is well known, but the Weld collection at Salem, now announced to have been definitely bequeathed to the Peabody Academy of Science, is less generally appreciated. The arrangement of exhibits in the Weld Hall of Ethnology, which was opened in 1907, is distinctly technical and many objects are included which would not be considered strictly appropriate in a museum of fine arts.

The collections, nevertheless, are of unique value as illustrating the life of the Japanese empire down to the restoration of 1868. Now that they absolutely belong to the Salem museum, in accordance with the terms of Dr. Charles G. Weld's will, the authorities of the Peabody Institute will have additional incentive to maintain and increase a collection which is already the most remarkable of its kind in the world.

These exhibits in Weld hall, as given by Dr. Weld and arranged by Prof. Edward S. Morse, open the pages of a great unwritten book on "The Life of Old Japan" by direct display of the apparatus of the daily living of the island empire. Weld hall occupies the central part of a good-sized addition to Academy hall. It is reached through rooms devoted to general ethnological collections that have been gathering for more than a century—objects that illustrate the every-day life, dress, religious customs, habits of fighting and attempts at fine art of the native races of Siam, the Malay archipelago, the Pacific islands and South America.

The center and alcoves of the new hall are given over entirely to Japan. The collections are from various sources. Some are ancient possessions, brought to Salem as "curios" by returning merchantmen. Dr. Weld for several years past has supplemented his gift of the building and its equipment with loans which are now converted into gifts. Mr. Morse while he was professor of zoology at the Royal Imperial University in Tokio in 1877-1880 began to gather things pertaining to the history and customs of the Japanese. He has contributed extensively to the collections of the academy. Several other individual donors are commemorated on the labels in the cases.

Beginning at the left of the door by which one enters from the older portion of the Academy of Science the departments are as follows: Archery, spears and swords; guns, war signals, etc.; fire fighting apparatus; fishing; pottery; baskets; etc.; theater; antiquities; sacra; toys, games and money; tools of trade; house, parlor and kitchen; lighting and heating; footwear, pillows, etc.; clothing; figures; vehicles and vessels.

Division into "exhibition series" and "study series" has not been attempted. There are evidences, however, of great care not to overcrowd the cases. None of the objects is permanently attached to the background. Each can be readily removed for purposes of investigation. Some of the devices for mounting are, seemingly, ingenious enough to be patentable.

The arrangement by occupations is of a character to give even to the most ignorant and chauvinistic, a sense that the real civilization of Japan did not begin on July 14, 1853, when Commodore Perry opened the ports. The technical skill manifested in the use of the tools of potters, wood engravers, carpenters, lacquerers, clockmakers, cobblers and shipwrights must be apparent to every American artisan as he stands before the exhibits in Weld hall. The straw footwear of the peasantry tells a story of the Russians outmarched as well as outwitted. The success with which hardy Japanese fisher folk for centuries have plied their calling around the coasts of Hokkaido is explicable in terms of a great variety of cunningly devised fishhooks, nets and eel traps.

The intellectual activities of the Japanese people are likewise illustrated. Particularly the large collection of

"sacra," occupying the whole lower end of the hall, reveals the nation's reaction upon religion, more practical, more good natured and tolerant, less mystical than the prevailing sentiment of the countries of the Asiatic mainland. The models and photographs of temples, shrines and pagodas, the priestly robes, the wood carvings and sculptures bear specific confirmation of a familiar generalization to the effect that whatever has entered Japan has become Japanese—Buddhism losing most of its Aryan characteristics; Confucianism prevailing only in so far as it had a basis in ancestor worship and was therefore assimilable among a people where every Shinto family from time immemorial has had—as shown among the "sacra" at Salem—two "kamadinas," or shelves, one bearing the offerings devoted to Amaterasu Omikami, the common imperial ancestor, the other supporting the cenotaphs with the names of the immediate ancestors.

Weld hall is not exclusively Japanese. The Korean department is said to be one of the most complete of its kind, comprising among other things, works of art gathered by Gustavus Goward while he was an attaché of the American legation at Seoul in 1883. The Chinese department is also notable, though entirely subordinate to the Japanese collections, which in importance and value are approached only by the older Siebold collection in Leiden, the younger Siebold collection in Munich and the collection in Leipzig.

RAILROAD WAGES REACH MILLIONS

AUSTIN, Tex.—Statistician H. G. Askew, representing 32 of the leading railroads of Texas, comprising approximately 93 per cent of the mileage of the state and doing approximately 97 per cent of the business, has completed a compilation showing amounts paid out by these roads for wages and salaries for the last fiscal year.

These 32 roads on their Texas business paid wages and salaries aggregating \$39,597,760.54 during the year, which is 43.03 per cent of the total operating revenue of the roads.

These figures include only money passed over through pay rolls.

BIG PEACH CROP IN CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Advisers from important peach-raising centers of the state point to a banner crop.

From the Glastonbury section between 125,000 and 150,000 baskets are expected; from Middletown, Burham and Wallingford districts, 300 carloads, or 250,000 baskets will be harvested.

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for the summer months may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE MONITOR
BOSTON
MASS.

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE



WAYLAND COUNTRY ESTATE

FOR SALE by the owner, a fine, modern country house with 4 acres land and new garage for two automobiles with opportunity to house chauffeur. Located just 10 miles from Boston, being 5 miles beyond Norumbega Park and on Commonwealth Avenue Extension in town of Wayland, near Cohasset Village. House has 15 large and high rooms, besides bath, containing large white enameled kitchen with open plumbing, set tubs, hot water, etc., large dining room, library, living room with fireplace, music room and reception hall. Second floor has four large sunny bedrooms and nursery with fireplace, besides separate sitting room, toilet and sleeping room for servant accessible only by back stairs. On top floor there is a large storage room, billiard hall for two tables and large closets. Oak floors, steam heat, electric lights, and sun shines in each and every room. Large lawn with extra large grown trees nicely arranged, with one acre suitable for garden, etc. The property cost about \$20,000. In fine repair and could not be better at any price. A convenient distance from Boston with auto. ARTHUR A. WILLIAMS, Post Office, Cohasset, Mass. Phone Connection.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE



Wellesley Park

ON THE BOSTON & WORCESTER BOULEVARD & TROLLEY AIR LINE SPLENDID LARGE PLOTS High and slightly, commanding views of all the surrounding country, near several pretty ponds and lakes.

LOTS \$23 UP

So low in price you would not miss the money and still reasonably restricted.

Come Out Sunday and July 4th Take B. & W. car at Park sq. direct, or subway car and change at Chestnut Hill. BROWN & STACPOLE, 101 Tremont st., Room 1109.

WEST ROXBURY REAL ESTATE. \$3500 buys the best proposition in West Roxbury, single house, modern, central bath, new furnace, hot and cold water, set tubs, new porches and yards, 44,414 ft. of land; good chance to build for investment; handy to everything. SHANN & EASTMAN, 1915 Centre st., West Roxbury, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE ARTHUR R. HENDERSON & CO. HARVARD SQUARE CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

ROXBURY REAL ESTATE. 7 Wabon St.—To let, 10-room house, open plumbing, hardwood floors, neighborhood first-class. Key next door, No. 9.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA California Ranch Home 11 acres fine rolling land, alfalfa, grain, fruit, 2 fine new 5-room house, barns, chicken corral, in main roads and ideal section; 70 miles from San Francisco; 20 miles from San Jose; price \$2500 cash. You can move right in. There are 6 acres adjoining in alfalfa and grain, fine well, for \$1500 cash. These places adjoin the magnificent home place of the Leonard Coast Experimental Nurseries, Morgan Hill. Apply W. E. C. MEADOWS, 430 S. Clarence st., Los Angeles, Cal.

ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA, IDEAL A grand opportunity to secure 10 acres finest soil, 2 1/2 miles from new electric will grow oranges, alfalfa and deciduous fruit; fine location for a home; only \$250 cash and 10 more payments for 1 year, then 10 equal annual payments and 10 \$2000, including 400 peach or apricot trees, or current grove, full bearing for \$2000 cash; balance in 6 years; price \$2500. This will produce 4 tons at \$20 per ton to the acre. Figures for 2000 self. These are decided bargains. Owner, W. E. C. MEADOWS, 430 S. Clarence st., Los Angeles, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO DENVER, COLORADO Mark J. Bennett REAL ESTATE CARE OF PROPERTY 315 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES 137,000 DOLLARS TO LOAN ON 1ST AND 2ND MORTGAGES. CITY OF BOSTON, 100 State St., 10th floor, service; business confidential; if you want a mortgage, consult us; we specialize in 2d mortgages.

ATWOOD, PATTEE & POTTER 27 School st., Boston. Tel. 715-716 Main. BENJAMIN P. SANDS 1651 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

FINANCIAL WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL FOR any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any state law. CORPORATION SECURITY, 110, 185 Summer st., Boston. Brown build.

IF YOU are looking for a good investment in a North Dakota farm, or desire to buy one, on which to locate, apply to A. D. DOE, Tower City, Cass Co., N. Dak.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS SEASHORE FARM, barn nearly new, cost \$1200 above foundation, 15 tons of hay included; the standing wood will pay for place; 600 bushels potatoes, 70 acres; one mile from station and nearer to school; 40 fine apple trees, berries, nine-room house, barn, six and poultry house; only \$1400; much less than \$2000 value. See "FARMERS' ADVISOR," Kennebec, Me. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington st., Boston (catalog free).

FOR SALE FOR SALE—Eight-room house, modern improvements, all condition; garden, etc. 79 Edgemont st., Roslindale.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—CHICAGO OR SMALL HOUSE FOR JULY AND AUGUST AND PERHAPS SEPTEMBER. PREFER SOUTH SIDE NEAR ILL. CENT. OR ROCK AVE. LITTLE SUBURBAN. ADDRESS: ADDRESS: T-64, MONITOR OFFICE, BOSTON.

HOUSES TO LET LITTLE DIAMOND ISLAND. TO LET—Eight-room cottage, including large living room, bath, four sleeping rooms, dining room and kitchen; completely furnished; hair mattresses, linen, silver and china; large piazza overlooking Portland harbor; good bathing, bathing. Address Box 227, Portland, Me.

JAMAICA PLAIN HOUSE of 12 rms., near park; modern improvements. H. PEARY, 66 Perkins st.

INSURANCE INSURANCE of every description effected. Correspondence invited. A. F. LATH, 100 Great George st., Glasgow, Scotland.

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REAL ESTATE



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IN BOSTON'S MOST ATTRACTIVE SUBURBS WEST NEWTON HILL 18 ROOMS, 3 baths, 8 open fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout, garage and 4 stalls, 69,000 ft. land, irrigated garden; shown by appointment. Address 8 551, MONITOR OFFICE.

SUMMER PROPERTY Reduced Rentals Marion—Wareham Chapaquoit—Cotuit Some of the most attractive estates, directly on the water, are in the market for the balance of the season.

POOLE & BIGELOW Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod REAL ESTATE 70 KILBY ST. BOSTON.

SUMMER COTTAGE to let after July 1: beautifully located at Cottage Park, 100 ft. from shore, 30 ft. above tide-water; contains 10 rooms, has gas and electric lights, metropolitan water and sewer; has all the advantages of Cottage Park hotel, including grounds, swimming pool and garage; meals furnished at the hotel if desired; booklet with full description and cuts of hotel, grounds and how to get there by auto. COTTAGE PARK HOTEL CORPORATION, Winthrop, Mass.

COTTAGE, CAPE COD. A cottage of 10 rooms and bath, situated on the shore, overlooking harbor and Vineyard sound; fine bathing beach and boat-house; also a cottage, 10 rooms and bath, situated in oak grove, five minutes' walk to shore; stable on each place for auto and horse. W. M. B. CROSBY, Cotuit, Mass.

FOR SUMMER MONTHS—Three or four chambers to rent in private home pleasantly located in suburbs; easy of access by train or trolley to city; to business women wishing to cooperate in housekeeping, use of dining room, kitchen, pantry given; also telephone. Address 8 551, Monitor Office.

ROCKPORT Cottage of 7 rooms, veranda, shady lawn, near electric, post office and ocean, with three sandy beaches; all furnished, \$150, until school begins. MR. E. M. DAVIS, Rockport, Mass.

CASCO BAY, NO. HARPISWELL, ME. Melrose cottage for rental; ideal situation on shore, exclusive privileges, private bath and beach, 12 rooms, fully furnished, or current grove, full bearing for \$2000 cash; balance in 6 years; price \$2500. This will produce 4 tons at \$20 per ton to the acre. Figures for 2000 self. These are decided bargains. Owner, W. E. C. MEADOWS, 430 S. Clarence st., Los Angeles, Cal.

MANOMET BLUFFS House, just finished, of 7 rooms, attic and cellar, sleeping porch, all modern conveniences; after June 20, for season \$200. Apply to W. H. HEUSTIS, Hill rd., Belmont, Mass.

COTUIT, CAPE COD, MASS. A furnished cottage of 10 rooms, bath, piazza, to rent for summer; good bathing and boating. Address Mrs. L. A. CROSBY, Cotuit, Mass.

NANTUCKET To let, cottage, 8 large rooms; water front, all modern improvements, small garage; location, view, place, all unexcelled. DR. F. S. BASTON, Nantucket, Mass.

TO RENT FOR SEASON—10-room cottage, well furnished; bathroom, studio, fireplace, piano, furnace, Hampton Beach, N. H. Address U 504 Monitor.

BUNGALOW OR CAMPING SITE. Beautiful seashore location, heating, bathing, fishing; price low; terms easy. WILBUR, 334 Fifth ave., Manhattan.

FURNISHED 8-room cottage overlooking Lake Nagawick, running water, garage, stable, H. W. COVELL, Concord Junction, Mass.

APARTMENTS WANTED A FAMILY of two desires to secure a small and well appointed furnished apartment from Oct. 15 to May 15. Would take an apartment from family who intends to be absent about that time. References exchanged. Address: F. A. K., 201 Devonport st., Room 410.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW YORK COMFORTABLY FURNISHED 5-room apartment, 360 ft. on the west side of West, for rent to Oct. 15; rent reasonable. Apply A-10, 203 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

APARTMENTS—LOS ANGELES CRESTONE APARTMENTS, 638 W. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.—Nicely furnished housekeeping apartments; reasonable rates; walking distance.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE FURNISHED HOUSE, Back Bay, near schools of oratory, music and technology; write for particulars, V 504, Monitor Office.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET Under the New Cambridge Theatre, right in the busy section, Central Square, Cambridge. All modern conveniences, mosaic floors, etc. Rents reasonable. Apply THOMAS A. BROOK 51 Summer St. - - - BOSTON

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STORES AND OFFICES—CHICAGO TO LET—Hours in practitioner's office in loop dist.; well located, convenient, comfortable. C-1, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

STORES AND OFFICES—NEW YORK NEWLY FURNISHED office, opp. Waldorf; rent or share with practitioner, \$20. For appointment address M. A., 15 E. 30th st., New York city.

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New Apartments

\$800 TO \$1200 YEAR, 9 AND 10 ROOMS—THE RALEIGH, 1871 Commonwealth Ave., facing Reservoir Park; most beautiful location in Greater Boston.

\$45 TO \$50 MONTH, 4 ROOMS, MAID'S ROOM—No. 3 and No. 7, 1000 E. 32nd St., Brooklyn; half minute from Fenway.

\$40 MONTH, 6 ROOMS, ALL MODERN—No. 52 Brunswick st., Roxbury.

\$25 TO \$45 MONTH, NEW, ALL MODERN—No. 75 Astor st., Back Bay.

The Commonwealth Realty Co. Room 407, No. 53 State St. Phone Main 4184

WESTLAND AVE.—To sublet for month of August, front alcove suite, completely furnished for immediate occupancy, including piano, private bath, kitchenette, janitor and elevator service; one or two persons; responsible parties only. Address V 505, Monitor Office.

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heated; continuous hot water. Apply to E. J. LEWIS, 250 Huntington ave., Tel. B. B. 1941-2.

DORCHESTER—15 Paisley park, new two family house, hardwood floors, strictly modern, electric lights, fine neighborhood.

JAMAICA PLAIN SUITES of 5 and 8 rooms near parkway. H. PEARY, 66 Perkins st.

The Alhambra

38 Westland Avenue The latest and best appointed apartments in Boston. Suites of two and three rooms, tiled baths, ventilated kitchenettes, refrigerators, fresh food lockers, steam heat, vacuum cleaning, and safety electric elevator; 1-3 room furnished suites. Moderate rentals. References and leases required. TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont st., Room 405.

At Arlington Heights, To Let 7-room apartments in new 2-family house; hardwood floors and finish; hot water heat; safe electric fixtures; granite tile walks and all other modern and up-to-date improvements; large, tall oak grove, high beautiful location; good neighbors; 8 minutes to steam and electric cars, stores, schools, churches and P. O. Apply with references to W. T. ROOP, 32 Paul Revere rd., Arlington Heights, or 547 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Phone, Arlington 3113, Cambridge 1621-R.

New Apartment to Sublet. GOOD 7-ROOM APARTMENT, new and comfortable, second floor, large rooms, front and back piazzas; gas and electric lights, gas range, hot water heat. Rent, \$40 month for July and August, \$50 month beginning Sept. 1. 126 University road, Suite 1. Telephone Brookline 846.

CAMBRIDGE—BEST VALUE. Near Harvard, pretty suites, moderate rent, select tenants only; awnings, continuous hot water, steam heat, janitor, etc.; 4 and 8 rooms. BISHOP, 29 Sacramento st., Phone Cambridge 3840.

7 ROOM APARTMENT TO LET Second floor, large rooms, beautiful Fenway view; gas and electric lights, gas range, hot water heat. Suite 2, 118 Homeway st., Boston.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 121—Six large light rooms; steam heat, c. h. w.; near steam and three electric car lines. Apply to G. S. DOWNS, Riverbank st., Cambridge.

DENISON ST., 5 Elm Hill, Roxbury. Seven room flat; high elevation all improvements, 2 piazzas. Tel. 358, Rox.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

IN THE LONGWOOD DISTRICT

THE WEEK IN LOCAL REALTY This has been another interesting week in the local real estate market, although on some days the volume of business was light. There has been a substantial number of big sales, comprising property in the city proper and large areas of vacant land in some of the outlying wards, which means subsequent improvement with increased valuations. A feature of the city sales this week was that in the West End whereby Francis H. Benson took title to property valued by the assessors at more than \$115,000, located on Howard and Somerset streets. It is planned to erect a theater on the site, and designs are already being prepared by a well-known Boston architect, who has designed many theaters.

The coming holiday on Tuesday is expected to swell the already big volume of business done thus far this year in vacant land, and owners of the various tracts are in many instances making elaborate preparations in the way of entertainment of prospective purchasers.

At Atlantic-by-the-Sea, the fine property of Charles M. Conant, the Fourth of July will be observed by carrying out a program which will make it one of the most interesting places in Greater Boston on this anniversary. There will be water sports, athletic contests, band concerts, etc., and the citizens' committee of Atlantic has spared neither labor nor money in its efforts to give Atlantic-by-the-Sea recognition as one of the best home-site propositions now in the market. The contests and concerts will be held on Mr. Conant's property and everybody is invited to be present.

Mr. Conant has been telling the public, through the press, that Atlantic-by-the-Sea is an ideal place to buy land and build and the public now has an opportunity to visit this rapidly growing section, which is only a few minutes walk from Atlantic station. The ocean, yachting, the boulevard, motoring, high and dry land and new homes are among the attractions at Atlantic-by-the-Sea.

Mr. Conant reports the following sales made during the past few days: Lots 70, 71 and 72 on plan No. 1, to Hannah M. Kane; lot 20 on plan No. 3, to Edna Elizabeth Collings; lot No. 108, plan No. 2, to Henry Gilchrist, Jr.; lot 107, plan No. 2, to Matthew H. Gallagher; lot 67 on plan No. 1, to William H. Ellis.

MT. VERNON STREET SALE Title to the estate at 96 Mt. Vernon street, Beacon hill, has been transferred from John P. Osborn to Margaret Homer Shurtliff, wife of Arthur A. Shurtliff. There is a total valuation on the property of \$15,000, of which amount \$9000 is on the land and the balance on the dwelling. R. Elmer Townsend represented the seller and Codman & Street the purchaser.

Papers have passed, through the office of Codman & Street, Easton building, whereby the Boston Finance Association, of which Otis H. Luke et al. are trustees, has transferred its title to the property at 561 Massachusetts avenue to the District Nursing Association. There is a four-story brick and stone dwelling, which stands on 3036 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$11,800.

SALES BY EDWARD T. HARRINGTON The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the following transactions made through its office during the past week: Albert P. Hauck of Milton has sold his land on the north side of Sagamore avenue, Winthrop Highlands, being lot 10, comprising 6000 square feet, assessed on a valuation of \$1000. The purchaser

is Joseph Stone of Winthrop, who buys for improvement and will erect an attractive eight-room bungalow.

"Concord River Park" Lot 33 on the east side of River View avenue, "Concord River park," North Belerica, containing 4800 square feet, has been sold to Philip Clancy, E. M. Harrington et al. being the grantors.

Lots 6 and 7 on the west side of Pollard street, being a part of subdivision of lot 74, and containing 10,000 square feet, has been purchased by Mary J. Chesby. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

Melrose Sale Ernest Prescott has sold his estate, 96 Sargent street, Melrose, consisting of a new cottage upon a lot of land containing 9000 square feet. The purchaser is Catherine B. MacCarron of Dorchester, who will occupy for a home in the near future. Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

"Belmont Park," Everett Edna N. Pope has sold through the office of Edward T. Harrington Company, lot 24 and 25 on the northerly corner of Main street and Bellingham avenue, "Belmont park," Everett. The lots have a combined frontage of 110 feet on Main street and contain 9803 square feet. John J. McCarthy was the purchaser.

Albert and Axel Olsen have commenced the erection of a two-apartment house on lots 7 and 8 on Belmont street, recently purchased through the office of Edward T. Harrington Company, and

Clifford W. Pierce has sold the property at 6 Locust avenue, about 300 feet from Massachusetts avenue, Lexington consisting of a two-story house, with a

large sale of vacant land in Winchester has just been consummated through the office of Edward T. Harrington Company, conveying from Nettie M. Hight 165,350 square feet, situated on Swain avenue near Myopia hill, having a street frontage of 398 feet and being about that distance from Cambridge street. The lot is one of the most slightly and attractive tracts of land in town, overlooking as it does the Mystic valley with its lakes. The purchaser is William Stewart Forbes.

The following leases have been signed through the same brokers: Lillian F. Proctor to H. E. Bidwell of Newton, the house 428 Main street, Winchester; Lillian F. Proctor to A. T. Roberts, sales manager for E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, the house 1 Warwick place; Ralph P. Hogland to James Clements, the furnished house 18 Sheffield road; W. E. Wilde to George W. Ritchie, the house 26 Lloyd street; Elizabeth E. Reynolds to F. J. Muir of Wellington Sears Company, the house 42 Myrtle terrace; Elizabeth E. Reynolds to Harry G. Yates of Everett, the house 49 Myrtle terrace.

Lexington Residence Sold Clifford W. Pierce has sold the property at 6 Locust avenue, about 300 feet from Massachusetts avenue, Lexington consisting of a two-story house, with a

REMOVAL

Frank A. Russell

announces the removal of his Boston Offices on Monday, June 26, 1911, to Rooms 506-7-8-9 Old South Building.

BROOKLINE REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY

FOR SALE

AT NEWTON

A substantial 12-room house, 20 years old, together with 37,000 sq. ft. of land. First floor contains a reception room, 20x28, oak floor and open fireplace; living room, 15x25, 2 large bay windows; attractive dining room, quartered oak floor; large well-equipped kitchen, set range; laundry in basement. Second floor, main portion: 4 large chambers, open fireplace in north and southeast rooms, 2 large baths, open plumbing; rear portion, 2 maid's chambers. Third floor: 3 chambers, front chamber with large open fireplace, bath and open plumbing; large billiard room, 20x25, thoroughly heated by steam and hot air. Large piazzas, the rear having a stone wall 12 ft. high, covered with clematis and ivy; the elevated location commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. An abundance of choice shade trees, shrubbery and flowers, with croquet and tennis courts, presents in summer season a charming appearance from all directions. Centrally located between Newton and Newtonville on the main line of the B. & A. R. R. Near school, church and stores, steam and electric. Prospective or intending purchasers will do well to examine this estate. Apply to

JOHN T. BURNS 363 Centre st., Newton; 90 Bowens st., Newtonville, or at 77 Summer St., Room 96, Boston.

Automobile in waiting by appointment at Newton or Newtonville offices.

YOUR ROOF GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOF. ING. SHEET METAL WORK. SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS. Special Attention to Repairing Artificial Stone Walks W. A. MURTFELDT CO. 161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

W. G. AYLSWORTH ALLSTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET 374 CAMBRIDGE ST., ALLSTON. I am offering new 3-family houses for investment, paying 20 per cent and better; nicely located, convenient to steam and electric cars, 10 minutes to Park st., and 10 to South Station; good neighborhood. These houses will pay for themselves in a few years. If you have funds, kindly investigate.

Established 1856. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162. JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Conductors and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing. DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

I Have Two Farms For Sale No. 1 is without a flaw, consists of 32 acres of land and fine buildings; price \$2500. No. 2 is a snug little farm of about 60 acres; buildings in good shape; price \$1500. For full descriptions apply to BESSIE M. CURRING, New Ipswich, N. H.

AN ATTRACTIVE proposition is offered to any one looking for a high-class rooming and boarding house; fine location and clearing \$1500 per year; will be sold extremely low as owner wishes to retire. Address T 525, Monitor Office.

FOR SALE In Melrose—Cottage house, seven rooms, modern improvements, gas; also small stable; centrally located; price \$2500. Apply to L. L. RAMSDALL, 20 Second st., Wellington, Mass.

Circular free—a postal brings 20 ft. Dept. 70, P. F. LELAND, 31 Milk st., Boston.

WINTHROP REAL ESTATE FURNISHED houses for the summer \$175 to \$200. DWELLINGS for summer and all the year occupancy for sale, \$2400 to \$15,000. BUILDING LOTS in all sections of the town for sale, \$400 to \$2000. FLOYD & TRUCKER, 24 School st., Boston.

WOLLASTON House 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas and electric, oak floors downstairs, hardwood up; latest interior decorations; 6 minutes to 2 R. R. depots and 5 minutes to beach; price \$4100. Apply to owner, JAMES MULLER, 62 Oxburgh rd., Wollastou.

ROOFING AND REPAIRS ON ROOFS

can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do. If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. May 2182.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO. 63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

NO. 492, a cozy 6-room bungalow; living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, den and chamber on first floor; one chamber on second floor; open plumbing, hardwood floors, laundry, furnace; can be built for \$1500; blue print plans drawn to scale, \$100. My large book, "Building Plans for Modern Homes," contains 50 plans of bungalows, cottages, etc.; gives cost and other information; postpaid for \$1.00. FREDERICK H. GOWING, Architect, 18 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

ATWOOD, PATTEE & POTTER 27 School st., Boston. Tel. 715-716 Main. BENJAMIN P. SANDS 1651 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

FINANCIAL WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL FOR any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any state law. CORPORATION SECURITY, 110, 185 Summer st., Boston. Brown build.

IF YOU are looking for a good investment in a North Dakota farm, or desire to buy one, on which to locate, apply to A. D. DOE, Tower City, Cass Co., N. Dak.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS SEASHORE FARM, barn nearly new, cost \$1200 above foundation, 15 tons of hay included; the standing wood will pay for place; 600 bushels potatoes, 70 acres; one mile from station and nearer to school; 40 fine apple trees, berries, nine-room house, barn, six and poultry house; only \$1400; much less than \$2000 value. See "FARMERS' ADVISOR," Kennebec, Me. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington st., Boston (catalog free).

FOR SALE FOR SALE—Eight-room house, modern improvements, all condition; garden, etc. 79 Edgemont st., Roslindale.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—CHICAGO OR SMALL HOUSE FOR JULY AND AUGUST AND PERHAPS SEPTEMBER. PREFER SOUTH SIDE NEAR ILL. CENT. OR ROCK AVE. LITTLE SUBURBAN. ADDRESS: ADDRESS: T-64, MONITOR OFFICE, BOSTON.

HOUSES TO LET LITTLE DIAMOND ISLAND. TO LET—Eight-room cottage, including large living room, bath, four sleeping rooms, dining room and kitchen; completely furnished; hair mattresses, linen, silver and china; large piazza overlooking Portland harbor; good bathing, bathing. Address Box 227, Portland, Me.

JAMAICA PLAIN HOUSE of 12 rms., near park; modern improvements. H. PEARY, 66 Perkins st.

INSURANCE INSURANCE of every description effected. Correspondence invited. A. F. LATH, 100 Great George st., Glasgow, Scotland.

ASK MR. FOWLER WEST ROXBURY—Located 100 feet from the street on a gently rising slope of lawn is a comfortable and substantial single house, snugly among handsome and symmetrical maple trees, hardwood floors, two bathrooms, concrete garage, acre of land, view for many miles, \$12,000. ROBERT T. FOWLER, 762 Centre st., Jamaica Plain, or 325 Belgrade ave., Roslindale.

WEST ROXBURY FOR SALE, single house now occupied by owner, seven rooms and bath, about 6000 feet land; excellent location and neighborhood; trees, shrubs, everything in A1 condition; price \$5500; many other good points about property that can be explained when inspected. Address Monitor F 525.

WINTHROP REAL ESTATE FURNISHED houses for the summer \$175 to \$200. DWELLINGS for summer and all the year occupancy for sale, \$2400 to \$15,000. BUILDING LOTS in all sections of the town for sale, \$400 to \$2000. FLOYD & TRUCKER, 24 School st., Boston.

WOLLASTON House 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas and electric, oak floors downstairs, hardwood up; latest interior decorations; 6 minutes to 2 R. R. depots and 5 minutes to beach; price \$4100. Apply to owner, JAMES MULLER, 62 Oxburgh rd., Wollastou.

YOUR ROOF GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOF. ING

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One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

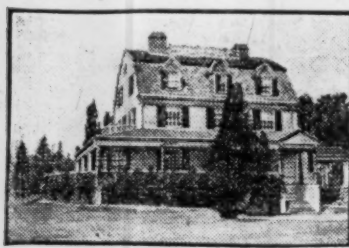
Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

PLUMBING



"PARRAMATTA" PRESIDENT TAFT'S SUMMER HOME
PLUMBING INSTALLED BY
MEMORIAL AND JACQUES
BOSTON
Established 1890. Estimates furnished.

SAFES

NEW AND SECOND-HAND safes, all sizes, bargains JOHN BAUMANN SAFE CO., 413 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

PLATFORM FURNITURE



MADE BY
L. E. KIMBALL & CO.
49 WAREHAM ST., BOSTON.

ANTIQUES

MAHOGANY LOWBOY BUTTERFLY TABLE, INLAID SWELL FRONT MAHOGANY BUREAU, and other rare antiques, LOUISE READER, 210 Appleton St., Lowell, Mass. Hours 10 to 3.

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NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

The Life of Mary Baker Eddy
By SYBIL WILBUR

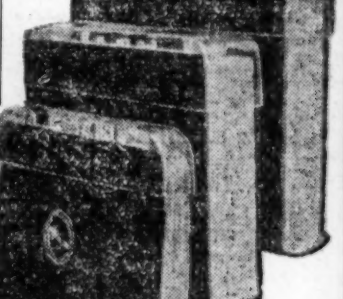
Has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a detailed history of Mrs. Eddy's work during the past three years. S. A. or direct from the publishers.
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A beautiful Edition of Life at \$5.00 per copy

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115 GAINSBORO ST.
Two new forms on sale or slugs; permanency or tourists; summer prices. Inquire HOLBROOK, 108 Gainsboro St.
GAINSBORO ST. 75, Suite 2—One or two pleasant furnished rooms in private family. Tel. B. 856-2.
HEMENWAY, 53—House, minute from Fawcett, newly furnished large room, bath, awnings, piano, summer rates.
HUNTINGTON AVE. 207, Suite 2—Newly furnished rooms; look out on beautiful park; tourists visiting or can find first-class accommodation. MRS. K. J. NEILL, Tel. B. 3137-W.

172 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Patrons of first-class tourists solicited. Rooms for permanent people. MRS. FAIRBANKS.
HUNTINGTON AVE. 313, Suite 4—Comfortable furnished rooms; tourists or business people; h. w.; elev. Tel. B. 1097-M.
HUNTINGTON AVE. 102, Suite 5—Sunny room, continuous hot water, telephone; summer prices.

HUNTINGTON AVE. 162—Very pleasant large and small rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 1097-M.

HUNTINGTON AVE. 254, Opp. Symphony hall, newly fur. front sq. room; also large alcove; summer rates; Tel. B. 2187. MRS. WALLACE.

LARGE, attractive front room, suitable for office or studio; other rooms; permanent or tourists. 128-130 Huntington Ave.

LARGE SUNNY ROOM, private family, furnished room, central h. w.; elev. Tel. B. 2187. MRS. WALLACE.

LARGE, cool room, top floor, reasonable; breakfast if desired. MRS. FRANK GORCH, 135 Mass. Ave., Suite 2.

MASS. AVE. 476—Front square and side rooms, single or en suite; modern conveniences; homelike; quiet; transients accom. Tel. B. 2187. MRS. WALLACE.

NEWBURY ST. 239—One large and one small room on bathroom floor, telephone service.

NEWTON—In private family, nicely furnished square room, bathroom floor; near city cars; electric heat; door; telephone; new grounds and piazza; price \$2 per week. Address Box 61, Newton, Mass.

ST. BOTOLPH ST. 199—Summer house, cool screened porch, large beds; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 533-M.

ST. BOTOLPH ST. 169—Large comfortable rooms; transients accommodated. Tel. B. 1474.

ST. BOTOLPH ST. 183—Square room with kitchenette; also separate rooms; summer prices. Tel. B. 5190-M.

20 ST. JAMES AVE.
TO LET—Very desirable rooms; every convenience.

76 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Desirable rooms, single or en suite, with kitchenette; summer rates.

ST. BOTOLPH ST. 179—Nicely furnished rooms for tourists and people of refinement; open plumbing; con. h. w.

2 WESTLAND AVE.
One fur. rm. with kitchenette, bath, e. w. lights, elevator, phone. MRS. POTE.

BOARD AND ROOMS
COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, private bath, \$10 to \$15 per week; room, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1; temperance hotel.

BACK BAY, 45 ST. BOTOLPH ST.—Newly fur. clean, up-to-date house; back parlor, square and side rooms; con. h. w.; 2 baths, open plumbing; tourists accom. Tel. B. 5089-J.

BACK BAY—177 ST. Botolph St.—Several pleasant rooms occupied by students during summer; summer rates; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 5089-J.

BROOKLINE, 72 Cypress St.—Detached house, rooms, bath, 4 baths, 5 car lines; tourists; ref. Tel. B. 336-L.

ST. BOTOLPH ST. 136, Cor. Cumberland St.—Large airy rooms, superior board, summer rates, tourists accommodated.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, New Jersey—The Brandon; one hour from New York; Sandy Hook boats; families accommodated. G. C. SMITH.

SUMMER ROOMS AND BOARD
WANTED—Summer guests, Seaboard House, Seaboard, N. H.; excellent table; beautiful scenery, boating, fishing, use of motor launch; rates \$8-\$12. Tel. Camb. 2937-M or write for booklet.

TWO OR THREE ADULTS can be accommodated in a private family, in best part of Winthrop; near good bathing beach; every home comfort. 72 Sergeant St.

WINTHROP CENTRE—Four nicely furnished rooms for summer; use of dining room and kitchen if desired; beautiful location; adults. 124 Pleasant St., W. Centre.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, New Jersey—The Brandon; one hour from New York; Sandy Hook boats; families accommodated. G. C. SMITH.

SUMMER BOARDERS—Pleasant country home; home cooking; reasonable rates. MRS. J. F. CONNELL, Brookfield, Mass.

OLD ORCHARD, Belmont, Mass.—Desirable rooms. Address 20 St. James Ave. until July 1, then Old Orchard Beach.

ONE wanting a quiet place for rest can find it after August 15 at HOOD FARM, E. C. HOOD, Monmouth, N. J.

SWAMPSCOTT, 11 Cliffside Ave.—Furnished rooms for the summer; close to ocean and boulevard.

ROOMS—NEW JERSEY
FURNISHED, with privileges, single or en suite; near ocean; shade, verandas; very desirable to desirable parties. WARENE, 406 Ocean Park Ave., Bradley Beach, N. J.

BOARD AND ROOMS—ENGLAND
BOARD and residence in a thoroughly well appointed comfortable home under personal supervision of proprietress; telephone; terms moderate. Apply MRS. BURTON, Fenbridge Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, London W. England.

ROOMS—ENGLAND
WANTED—One or two paying guests to share very comfortable home; correspondence invited. Address MRS. BAILEY, Westleigh, Evesham, 70, Streatlam Hill, London, S. W. England.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

modern conveniences, and 10,000 square feet of land, to G. W. Howland of Lexington. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

South Acton Farm Deeded

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the Josiah W. Anderson farm, containing 20 acres of land, upon which is a two-story modernized house and barn. The property is situated on the road from Maynard to Acton Center. The purchaser is John E. May, who is already in possession. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

"Pines Riverbank," Revere

Active business is reported in sales of "Pines Riverbank," Revere, the property of the Squire Real Estate Trust. Among the purchasers this week are the following: Charles A. Pettie, who purchased lot 385 on the northerly side of Pitcairn avenue, containing 4275 square feet; H. C. Beardsworth, lot 234 on the easterly side of Stark avenue, containing 4335 square feet; lot 323 containing 4275 square feet, on the south side of Rumney road, has been purchased by Louis Perry; lot 341, containing 4500 square feet, on the north side of Rumney road, has been purchased by Fred Jacobs; lot 441 on the east side of Patriot parkway, containing 5000 square feet, was purchased by Henry Pitman, who also purchased lot 666 on the south side of Messenger road. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

SALES BY FRANK A. RUSSELL

Through the office of Frank A. Russell, Old South building, the valuable property at 22 Blagden street, Back Bay, comprising the brick and stone apartment house known as the Langham, and 2357 square feet of land, has been sold by Martha E. Pratt to Frank C. Fox, who buys for investment. The total assessment is \$45,000, of which amount \$19,000 is on the lot. The selling price, however, exceeded the assessors' rating. The Langham contains 10 suites, thoroughly modern in every respect. It has every advantage of a hotel, containing as it does a kitchen in the basement, which furnishes meals to tenants, thus doing away for them the necessity of cooking. The meals are served in the apartments and not in a public dining room, as is often the rule in many apartment hotels.

Mr. Russell has sold for Mary P., wife of Henry Taggard, the residential estate at 77 Chiswick road, in the reservoir section of Brookline, comprising a modern private dwelling and 15,040 square feet of land. The assessment is \$15,800, and the purchaser is Mary E., wife of Orville W. Butler.

The same broker has sold for Frank C. Fox his mansion house containing 17 rooms, two baths and all conveniences, located on Wolcott road, Brookline. There is a fine stable and 58,400 square feet of land. The entire assessment figures \$15,400. Fred I. Pratt of Dedham is the purchaser.

Group of Latest Local Sales

Prominent among today's sales of local real estate is that whereby Mr. and Mrs. Levy Herman have purchased from William E. Chase and another the property at 208 to 218 Columbia road, junction of Stanwood street, Dorchester, comprising a brick block and 8797 square feet of land, all taxed on \$13,700, of which amount \$5700 is on the lot.

In the city proper the three-story and basement, well-front brick building at 18 Dartmouth street, near Montgomery street, South End, has been conveyed to Goldie Swartz by the Emma E. Whitney estate and others, title coming through Thomas M. Smith. The total rating is \$7600, of which amount the land's share is \$2700.

Another Dorchester sale takes the estate at 75 Shepton street, near Florida street, owned by Marcia L. Davis, who sells to Herbert W. Learned. The tax rating is \$3500. There are 3276 square feet of land, taxed for \$700 and a frame house.

A frame building and 200 square feet of land on Elm street, near Greenwood street, Dorchester, has passed to the ownership of Naomi G. Bell, the grantor being Mary A. Macauley. The assessment is \$2800.

BIG MEDFORD TRACT BOUGHT

A large amount of undeveloped land in Medford, containing more than 2,700,000 square feet (about 63 acres), known as Cedar Cliff park and located at the termination of Governors avenue, is to be conveyed to Samuel C. Lawrence. The

contracts are signed for a price in the vicinity of \$200,000, which is practically the value placed upon the land by the assessors. This land adjoins the beautiful estate of General Lawrence, who is the grantee and one of the largest taxpayers in Medford, and it is also close to the property of Harry Dutton of the firm of Houghton & Dutton, and near the Middlesex park reservation. The site is considered to be in one of the most exclusive residential sections of Medford.

This land was donated to the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association by George M. Stevens of Cambridge toward the building fund of \$150,000, the campaign for which was successfully concluded by the association in November, 1909.

Deed is to be given by the trustees of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association, and final papers will be recorded in a few days. T. H. Raymond was the broker for both parties in this deal.

ALLSTON SALES

W. G. Aylsworth has sold for G. A. Hill of Minnesota a large lot of land on Albee street, Allston, containing 65,000 square feet, to Robert G. Jones, who will improve with a three-family house of the latest design. The lot is taxed for \$1900.

W. G. Aylsworth has also sold a tract of 20,000 square feet on Franklin street, Allston, for Carrie A. Hill to M. A. McPherson, who will build at once a block of seven stores. The lot is rated at \$5000.

The same broker has sold for Grace M. Johnson a valuable lot on Mansfield street, containing 5800 square feet, taxed for \$1750, to Robert G. Jones for improvement.

SALE BY HENRY W. SAVAGE

The investment property numbered 70-72 Joy street and 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Belknap place in West End of the city proper has been sold. The property consists of brick and wooden tenement houses, carrying a total assessment of \$14,400, of which \$7700 is on the 30085 feet of land. Joseph P. Whalen conveyed to David Gelman, who buys for improvement. Henry W. Savage was the broker.

ROSLINDALE—ROXBURY

Through the office of R. S. Barrows Sybil W. Weld has sold two lots on the corner of Hyde Park avenue and Mt. Hope street, Roslindale. The purchaser is H. M. Rambach, who will commence the erection of a block of four stores at once. This is a fine corner and the location has come to be a great center. It is understood that two of the stores are already engaged.

Through the same broker the Margaret Crosby estate has sold to James W. Kennedy 10,000 feet of land on the south side of Lagrange street, being the next west and adjoining the estate of Mr. Kennedy at 240 Lagrange street, West Roxbury.

SOMERVILLE ESTATE

The sale of the estate at 15 Heath street, Somerville, for G. B. Jeffrey has just been made. The property consists of a new three-apartment house and lot of land containing 5000 square feet. The land is rated at \$1200. The building, being new, is not assessed. Charles F. Sammet buys the property for investment. The Massachusetts Realty Company, Carney building, made the sale.

BRIDGEWATER FARM SOLD

Mrs. Eliza Carpenter has sold her village farm near the river on Plymouth street, Bridgewater, comprising seven and a half acres of land, a dwelling of seven rooms, a commodious stable, with a workshop, poultry house, with wire yards and a collection of fruit and berries. The estate was sold to M. P. Cluse of Boston, who has already taken possession. The Chapin Farm Agency made the sale.

MORE BUILDING THIS YEAR

Building in New England for the year to June 28 is ahead of the corresponding period of last year and 1909:

1911. 1910. 1909.
No. transfers. 2,361. 2,130. 2,114.
No. mortgages. 1,769. 1,628. 1,676.
Amt. mortgaged. \$9,575,466. \$5,462,755. \$4,295,621.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER

Marion E. Pike to Reuben S. Wyner, Yarmouth and Truro sts.; q. \$1.
Emma E. Whitney est. to Thomas M. Smith, Dartmouth st.; Montgomery pk.; d. \$1.
Ralph D. Whitney et al. to Thomas M. Smith, Dartmouth st.; Montgomery pk.; d. \$1.
Thomas M. Smith to Goldie Swartz, Dartmouth st.; Montgomery pk.; q. \$1.
Alonso Rinsche Association to Instructive District Nursing Association, Massachusetts ave. and Northampton st.; d. \$1.
Beacon Trust Co. to George N. Talbot, Tremont st.; d. \$1.
John A. South Boston to Margaret H. Shurtlett, Mt. Vernon st.; q. \$1.
Max Greenbaum to Flora Alpert, Leverett st.; q. \$1.
Katherine B. Edmonds to Francis C. Welch, Brimmer st.; q. \$1.

Mary A. McKinnon to William A. Donnell et al., Baxter st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Solomon L. Levin to Luigi Goduti, Bremen st.; w. \$1.
East Boston Company to Joseph Gledig, Saratoga and Collins sts. 8 lots, Collins st. 8 lots; q. \$1.
Salvatore Greco to Frank A. Connors, Frankfort st.; q. \$1.
Frank A. Connors to Marianna Gerco, Frankfort st.; q. \$1.
Domenico Curilli to Frank A. Connors, Frankfort st.; q. \$1.
Frank A. Connors to Marianna Gerco et al., Everett st.; q. \$1.
Joseph Goldinger to Helen I. Haggerty, Frankfort and Lubez sts. and Neptune ave.; 5 lots; q. \$1.
Same to same, Bennington st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Marion st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Bennington st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
John P. Webster est. to Charles P. Webster, Bickford st.; d. \$1.
Jacob Lebowich, mtgce., to Jacob Lebowich,

MONITOR SCRAP BOOK

Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Russian leather and gold, 10x12, \$1.75. Green or Brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25. Prepared anywhere in U. S. \$1. \$2. \$2.50.

WILLIAM S. LORICK, Bookbinder, 17 Merchants row, Boston, Tel. Main 2063-3.

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If you have tire trouble bring them here. We will do the work right, the price right, prompt service. All work guaranteed. GEORGE COLLINS, 294A Columbus Ave.

period of any year in more than a decade. The following comparative statistics have been compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded to June 28, 1911, \$82,136,000; in the corresponding period in 1910, \$81,986,000; in 1909, \$78,410,000; in 1908, \$43,338,000; in 1907, \$66,745,000; in 1906, \$55,269,000; in 1905, \$51,408,000; in 1904, \$43,803,000; in 1903, \$47,312,000; in 1902, \$62,396,000; in 1901, \$61,161,000.

MORE BUSINESS THIS YEAR

The following summary of the business transacted at the Suffolk registry of deeds during the month of June, taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange, shows a big increase in business, compared with the corresponding month of last year and 1909:

1911. 1910. 1909.
No. transfers. 2,361. 2,130. 2,114.
No. mortgages. 1,769. 1,628. 1,676.
Amt. mortgaged. \$9,575,466. \$5,462,755. \$4,295,621.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER
Marion E. Pike to Reuben S. Wyner, Yarmouth and Truro sts.; q. \$1.
Emma E. Whitney est. to Thomas M. Smith, Dartmouth st.; Montgomery pk.; d. \$1.
Ralph D. Whitney et al. to Thomas M. Smith, Dartmouth st.; Montgomery pk.; d. \$1.
Thomas M. Smith to Goldie Swartz, Dartmouth st.; Montgomery pk.; q. \$1.
Alonso Rinsche Association to Instructive District Nursing Association, Massachusetts ave. and Northampton st.; d. \$1.
Beacon Trust Co. to George N. Talbot, Tremont st.; d. \$1.
John A. South Boston to Margaret H. Shurtlett, Mt. Vernon st.; q. \$1.
Max Greenbaum to Flora Alpert, Leverett st.; q. \$1.
Katherine B. Edmonds to Francis C. Welch, Brimmer st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Solomon L. Levin to Luigi Goduti, Bremen st.; w. \$1.
East Boston Company to Joseph Gledig, Saratoga and Collins sts. 8 lots, Collins st. 8 lots; q. \$1.
Salvatore Greco to Frank A. Connors, Frankfort st.; q. \$1.
Frank A. Connors to Marianna Gerco, Frankfort st.; q. \$1.
Domenico Curilli to Frank A. Connors, Frankfort st.; q. \$1.
Frank A. Connors to Marianna Gerco et al., Everett st.; q. \$1.
Joseph Goldinger to Helen I. Haggerty, Frankfort and Lubez sts. and Neptune ave.; 5 lots; q. \$1.
Same to same, Bennington st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Marion st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Bennington st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY

John P. Webster est. to Charles P. Webster, Bickford st.; d. \$1.
Jacob Lebowich, mtgce., to Jacob Lebowich,

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

McLean st., 24, rear of, ward 8; Boston Lying-in Hospital; brick storage.
Lorraine st., 11, ward 23; N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co.; brick telephone exchange.
Columbia rd., 1774-1776, ward 14; O. A. Johnson; wood dwelling.
Cottage rd., 34, ward 23; Ernest A. Blum; wood dwelling.
Fuller st., 68, ward 24; Catherine T. Marr, F. T. Eskridge; wood dwelling.

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Largest Builders of Power Boats, Motors and Cruisers

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ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 3600.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE, 306 Berkeley bldg., Boston. Paintings, illuminated mottoes, book covers, markers, 25c. Quarterly Holder 25c. Double set of Markers and Quar. Holders 60c. Catalogue on request.

ART

REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

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O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAININGS CASLER, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaiting and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Cards, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE, 10 Bromfield st.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. E. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BOOKS

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 30 Bromfield st., Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3702.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms for household and janitors use.

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DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Kodaks, Lenses, Fresh Films and Supplies. Developing and Printing.

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WEDDING, BUSINESS OR CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1860, 30 Bromfield st.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

OSC Brand Carbons and Ribbons, OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer st., Boston. Agents Edison Business Phonographs.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S 15 Cravenette Coats reduced, \$10. Complete line SLIP-ONS for street or auto, \$5-20. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 106 Summer st.

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CORSETS, FRONT and BACK LACED, custom made. E. W. LOGAN, 462 Boylston st., room 210, cor. Berkeley st.

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also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 9 Hamilton pl., Boston.

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A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen. ALL KINDS OF COOKED MEATS also cooked to order. J. J. FISCHER, 224 Wash. st., Tel. 2246 Rox.

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E. A. CARLISLE AND POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Specialty, Fir Doors. Tel. Haymarket 3283.

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FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

THE S. SHEPARD DRY BATTERY CO., 114 Bedford st.—Flashlights, batteries, bulbs, standard batteries, sterling lamps.

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MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STEINSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

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HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

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MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

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TAILORS

WILLIAM H. GAVIN, Merchant Tailor—Riding clothes a specialty, 134 Massachusetts ave., 1046 Boylston st.

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GO TO 250 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Ladies' and gents' tailors, repairing and CAMPELL, room 6, Tel. 1070.

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No. 1—We are direct importers of the raw material.
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This Willow 7.75
22-inches long
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ALL OUR WILLOWS ARE HAND KNOTTED
THREE-TIE, THREE-PLY AND BEST QUALITY

20-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes.....	Store Price \$12.50	Wholesale to you.....	\$6.75
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French Tips (3 in bunch), a bunch.....	\$2.00	Wholesale to you.....	.75

Mail Orders

Filled promptly. Send amount of order. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied on examination. Can anything be fairer? All express charges paid.

Crown Feather Co.
611 WASHINGTON STREET

Room 201 Take Elevator Opposite Siegel's Store

VERMONT DEFENDED AGAINST CHARGE OF UNPROGRESSIVENESS

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt.—Guy W. Bailey, secretary of the state of Vermont, today issued a statement in answer to a recent review of a paper entitled "An Historical and Statistical Study of the Progress of the State." The paper was written by William S. Rossiter, formerly expert special agent and chief clerk of the United States census office. The review was signed "S."

Mr. Bailey's statement is a defense of Vermont and Vermont's progress. He says that the review of Mr. Rossiter's article was of such a nature that it did not correctly set forth conditions as they exist today in Vermont, but to the contrary represented certain conditions that do not exist.

"In view of the widespread circulation given this article," says Mr. Bailey, "and the many unjust and unfavorable editorial comments that were printed, based upon such article, it seemed best to have a brief answer prepared."

The secretary says in part: "It is sometimes easy to read into any analysis of census statistics a preconceived theory of their meaning without consciously deviating from the truth."

"There are several aspects of the situation in Vermont that mere census figures cannot show. Perhaps for the purposes of this article it may be of interest to review briefly how the progressive spirit of Vermonters has manifested itself through their laws in recent years."

"One of the most noteworthy manifestations of progress in these 10 years has been the practical reconstruction of the educational system. Some time before the old district school system was abandoned and the town unit plan substituted. In the past decade the state has put into successful operation laws consolidating schools in the various towns and providing for the transportation of pupils from remote parts of the town to central schools."

"Take the matter of regulation of public service corporations. In some of the largest and busiest states in the Union public opinion has been struggling for years to attain the power and influence necessary to accomplish in this direction what Vermont has succeeded in doing with practically no struggle at all. A few years ago the state transformed its old-time railroad commission with limited powers into a public service commission, gave it the oversight of all public service corporations even to the point of regulating their rates, and clothed it with sufficient authority under such wise restrictions that today the problem vexing so many of its neighbors is practically undiscussed in Vermont."

"In these same 10 years the state has built a beautiful agricultural college building at a cost of \$80,000 and greatly extended the work of the college and the

experiment station and farm connected with it. Moreover, one agricultural high school has been established and the beginning made toward the realization of a policy that will probably erect at least one of these schools in every county in the state. The state commissioner of agriculture makes an annual tour of the farming sections, holding public meetings at convenient points at which experts in this science treat agricultural problems from the Vermont farmer's viewpoint and discuss local conditions and local needs with the local farmers that may have special troubles requiring special treatment."

"With the period covered by Mr. Rossiter's statistics Vermont has engaged an expert state forester, and with wise laws, has begun a systematic and persistent propaganda for the conservation of the forests now under private ownership. It has also made the beginning of a chain of public forest reserves that will doubtless in time be extended through every county in the state with the idea that each one of them will serve as localized object lessons of forest culture for the surrounding country. It has also founded a state nursery and supplies seedlings to all forest planters and sends experts to superintend their planting at bare cost."

"Among enactments of the Legislature tending to show a progressive social opinion may be cited laws limiting municipal indebtedness."

"Vermont has no bonded debt except a small loan held by a state institution that was created especially for the purpose of affording it an additional source of revenue. Vermont levies no state tax, but derives its revenue from corporation taxes, taxes on collateral inheritances, and in similar ways."

"The last report of the state commissioner of banking shows that for the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31, the deposits in the savings banks in the state increased \$1,615,821.96, or at the rate of over \$3,000,000 a year, and the next similar period is expected to show even greater figures."

"But this drift from the rural regions does not mean that the countryside is being deserted, neglected and is going to waste. On the contrary the farms of the state never were so well tilled as they are today."

"Vermont has, indeed, suffered from drains on her population caused by emigration to the once new and cheaper farming lands of the West, but that movement has ceased and the tendency today is beginning to set back toward a return to the farms of the East."

"Vermont has her faults, her people have many improvements to achieve, some betterments constantly to struggle for; but the conditions of life and living here are snug and comfortable, the people are socially ambitious, alert and hopeful, there never was such a tempting time for the young Vermonter to stay in his native state and grow up with it, and the future holds out great promise for a prosperity and progress the state has never realized before."

NEW YORK FORESTER NAMED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Robert Rosenbluth of New York has been appointed forester in the state forest, fish and game department. For the past four years he has been employed in the federal forestry service.



You will find a complete line of

Corsets, Brassieres, Corsets
and Sahlin Waists

In All Grades at Reasonable Prices at

Pierce Haynes Corset Co.
3 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Special attention paid to mail orders.

Holdeez Baby Guard



For Children from 4 mos. to 4 years of age. The "HOLDEEZ" Baby Guard is made of broad, soft material, as comfortable as a baby's shirt, allowing free movement of limbs and body, but prevents baby from climbing from or falling out of crib, couch or bed.



Bed Clothes Fastener. Clamps on bed—Straps hold bed clothes and prevent exposure, etc. The bed-strap across the bed is separate from the little waist and need never be removed from the bed or crib, except for turning the mattress. The outside waist-band runs through swivel pulleys on each side of bed-strap at edges of bed, couch or crib, and allows free movement to the edge of mattress. But the child cannot climb or fall out or get tangled. He is absolutely safe-guarded in every way. Simple and comfortable.

FREE TRIAL
To Monitor Readers: No mother should be without this wonderful attachment. Send us your address and we will send the "HOLDEEZ" to you for three days' free trial. Regular style, \$1.00. Finer quality, \$2.00. Give age, 4 months to 6 years, of your baby to get correct size, and state quality desired. After trial, if PLEASED, send us the money.

Booklet on application. Agents wanted.
The HOLDEEZ MFG. CO.
73 Waverly Bldg.
HARTFORD, CONN.

MAIL ORDERS for house clothes or sewing of any kind where pattern is sent. OSCENIA JOHNSON, Griffith P. O., Ind.

TEACHERS AT PROVIDENCE CLOSE INSTITUTE CONVENTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The eighteenth annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction came to a close today after eight sessions held this morning in various school halls. In point of attendance, in work accomplished and in instruction received, the convention was pronounced a success.

The school and home department met in the normal school museum, with Charles E. Pratt, superintendent of schools of Putnam, Conn., in the chair. At the same time, in another hall in the normal school, the rural school department met with Howard Edwards, president of the Rhode Island State College, as chairman. The elementary school section met in the gymnasium,

TWO WOLLASTON GOLF RECORDS

Michael J. Brady, runnerup for the national open championship this year, set a record for golf on the Wollaston links in a practice match Friday by playing the course in 66, three strokes better than the best previous professional performance, and C. M. Hart reduced the amateur record from 71 to 69. A few years ago J. J. McLaughlin, a club member, played the course in 65, but the course was then several hundred yards shorter than it is now. Cards:

Brady.....4 5 3 4 5 5 4 3 3—66
Home.....3 4 4 2 4 3 3 4 3—66
C. M. Hart.....4 3 3 4 4 5 4 3 3—66
Home.....4 5 3 4 4 3 4 4 3—66

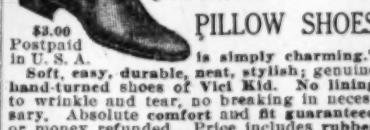
CONFIRMED BY THE U. S. SENATE

WASHINGTON—The nomination of Philander P. Claxton of Tennessee to be commissioner of education to succeed Dr. Elmer E. Brown was confirmed by the Senate today.

Other nominations confirmed were: Nicolay A. Greustad of Illinois, to be minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, to succeed Edward V. Morgan, who is appointed minister to Portugal, and S. M. Patterson of Ohio, to be deputy warden of Alaskan fisheries.

Foot Comfort For Women

A customer writes: "You could not have fitted me better. For the first time in years my feet are comfortable. The soft glove-like feel of



"PILLOW SHOES" is simply charming." In U. S. A. Soft, easy, durable, neat, stylish, genuine hand-turned shoes of Vel Kid. No lacing to wrinkle and tear, no breaking in necessary. Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or money refunded. Price includes rubber heels, all styles. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank, or call on us in the Hathaway Building, cor. Summer st. and Atlantic ave. opposite South Station main entrance.

PILLOW SHOE CO.
184 Summer St., Dept. F., Boston, Mass.

THE ANGELUS
IMPROVED
Waist and Skirt Supporter
No Hooks, No Pins, No Sewing
Price 25c by mail
Gives Perfect Satisfaction
Thousands of enthusiastic wearers. Guaranteed not to tear the clothing. Gives smart appearance to waists and dresses. Agents wanted.
Mme. Kennell, 3936 Ascot Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and pulls. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only. It is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c sent by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.
MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City

**\$5 MAXWELL'S
HAT SHOP**
Ladies' Hatter
59 Temple Pl., Boston, up one flight.
Hats made and remodeled from your own materials.
LADIES' HATS made and trimmed; your materials used; desired hats for sale, \$5 upward. CHRISTIAN, 105 Tremont st., opp. Boylston st. subway. Tel. Oxford 2158-M.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



If you want something
Pure and Good
ask your confectioner for
"B" Rose Chocolates

"Paragon of Purity."
Emerson never said "If you write a better book, preach a better sermon, or build a better mousetrap than your neighbor, the world will make a beaten path to your door."
Emerson, if he were here today, and tasted "B" Rose Chocolates, would say: "A beaten path will be made to your factory for these chocolates. They are delicious."

Send 15c Today
for a full
quarter
pound
Sample
Box

This trade mark on
Chocolates assures
quality.
John W. Crooks Chocolate Co.
80 North Street, Boston

**JOSEPHINE M. LAPREY
GOWNS**
219 Westminster St.
Suite 510, Latham bldg. PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Open till July 26th.

Ready to Use French Process

To clean White Ostrich Feathers at home. It leaves them white and fluffy. 25 cents a package. Address
P. M. MOLINARO
4004 West Sixth St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**THE
David Kaufman Parlors**
Shampooing, Manicuring, Ripping
Waxing, Dutch Hair Cutting for
Children, Hair Work : : :
25 Winter Street, Boston

RUGS
Thoroughly washed,
repairs and stretched.
**ORIENTAL AFRIKAN RUG
RENOVATING CO.**
125 Tremont St., Room 7.
Phone Oxford 1524-1.

THREAD AND NEEDLE SHOP,
269 BOYLSTON ST.,
Under East India House.
Small Wares, Toys, Children's Books,
Cleansing, Tackles, Valenines,
Easter Cards.

MILLINERY SCHOOL
Opens July 1.
Private or Class Instruction.
Room 403, 47 Winter St., Boston.

LADIES we invite you to call, write, telephone and investigate our DRESS CUTTING SYSTEM, 74 Boylston st., Boston. Rooms 205-206. Tel. Oxford 9-0.

**J. MAKLAUSKY,
LADIES' TAILOR,**
282 Dartmouth st., Boston.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Electric Flat Iron

a Household Necessity



There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as Radiators, Heating Pads, Toasters, etc., that we should like an opportunity to sell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD ST.

WILEY'S WAXENE

Trade Mark
Waxene has no equal for kitchen or any other wood floors. It is perfect in itself to put on over Varnish, Shellac, Varnish, Stain, etc., on Floors, Woodwork, Furniture, Linoleums, and Oil Cloth to prevent their being scratched, etc., off. A first-class Plaza floor dressing. Try it on all the above and prove for yourself all we claim. One trial will convince you. Can apply it yourself with ease. Manufactured by
W. WILEY WAXENE CO., 77 Portland St., Boston, Mass.
Booklet free on application. Phone 3299 Hay.

COOL READING
Our special Candlestick with green white-lined shade for one or two candles gives a soft, cool light, free from glare; invaluable for study.

B. F. MACY
(Formerly of F. A. Walker & Co.)
410 Boylston St., near Berkeley
Tel. 3600 B. B.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.
UPHOLSTERS AND CABINET
MAKERS.
Wall Papers and Awnings.
700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St.
BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

LAUNDRY
By the piece or
Call or phone B. B. 2377-L. LILLIAN
ROBERTS, 49 Norway st., suite 2 and 3.

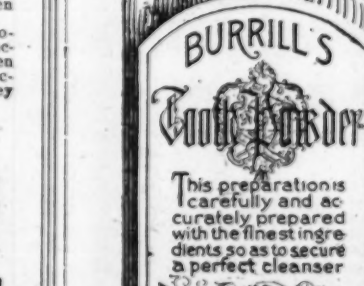
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD deliciously
use HARRIS PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS; vanilla, lemon, etc.; 15 highest
awards and medals.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



**Effective
Interior Decorating and
House Painting**
Competent workmen under the personal supervision of
Mr. George Dietz. Estimates, designs and colored sketches
submitted.
DIETZ PAINTING AND DECORATING CO.
673 Boylston Street
Telephone Back Bay 2910.
Boston, Mass.

EXACT SIZE.



**BURRILL'S
TOOTH POWDER**
This preparation is
carefully and ac-
curately prepared
with the finest ingre-
dients so as to secure
a perfect cleanser
DELICIOUSLY
AROMATIC
It sweetens the breath and removes all
stains and discolorations from the
teeth.
PRICE 25 CENTS
GUARANTEED BY MANUFACTURERS
THE NEWING LAMBERT CO.
MADE IN U. S. A.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

**Refuse and
Garbage
Receiver**
Is so constructed as to
prevent unwholesome
and unsanitary con-
ditions about the home,
camp or farm. Clean,
neat, durable. Best at-
tachment ever devised to keep place
free from trash.
It pays to look us up. Sold Direct.
Send for circular. 38 Farrar st., Lynn,
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**WATER
SUPPLY**
No elevated
tank to freeze
or leak. Tank
located in cell-
lar, 60 pounds
pressure. Fur-
nished with Hand, Gas-
oline, Windmill or Electric
Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Electric
Lighting Plants at prices within the reach
of all. Write for Catalogue 27.
LUNT-MOSS CO., 18 So. Market st., Boston.
New York Office, 87 Warren St.

Protecto Plate
A Necessity in Every Home
Two iron plates joined; 10-
in. diameter. Chokes on un-
der side diffuse heat; interesting air chamber
equalizes it. Separating fire from cooking
vessel; prevents scorching or burning food.
Heats fat iron uniformly. Inverted pan over
plate, bakes potatoes in 20 minutes, biscuits
in 5. Makes moist brown toast. Saves uncer-
tainity, utensils and 50 per cent fuel. Prepared
G. S. M. Connelly Mfg. Co., 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

**IMPORTED
RUGS**
36x72, PRICE 75c.
Choice of 16 designs.
The Novelty Distributing
Co., 93 High st., Boston,
Mass. Agents Wanted.

ORDER AN ECONOMIC TOP
now for gas stove, save gas, food, dishes
and uncertainty; give name and number of
store. Price \$3.50. Agents do well. Apply
GAS STOVE IMPROV. CO., 54-56 Cornhill,
Boston, Mass.

**SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE
BAKERY**
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.
"REINHARDT'S"
252 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

**WOMEN
THE
WORLD'S
BEST
BUYERS**

First insertion 12 cents a line;
3 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a
line;
26 to 52 insertions, at least
three times a week, 9 cents
a line;
53 to 312 insertions, at least
three times a week, 8 cents
a line.

A multitude of care-
ful, attentive and well-
to-do home builders all
over the world are wait-
ing to cooperate loyally
with advertisers on this
page.

May we have you?

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Edgar W. Preble
ART UPHOLSTERING
Mattresses to order and made over,
carpets taken up and cleaned, furni-
ture packed for shipment. Expert
work under sanitary conditions at
reasonable prices.
Office and Salesroom,
388 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
WORKSHOP, 40 PLEASANT ST.,
CAMBRIDGE.
Telephone Cam. 1691.

**HAVE AN AEROFUME
IN YOUR HOME**
The Wonderful
Egyptian Deodor-
izer and Aerofume
prevents annoyance
from all disagreeable
odors arising in the
home from whatever
source.
IT STAYS IN THE AIR
and pervades the whole
house with its delightful
and fascinating perfume.
It drives away mosqui-
toes.
Price 25 cents at all
dealers or sent by mail
postpaid.
PAUL MANUFACTURING CO.
36-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.
Maker of Cando, the best Silver Polish.

**Every Woman Who Does Her Own Ironing
Needs Quick Catch Clips—Do You?**

Of course it was a woman who invented
QUICK CATCH CLIPS. Like every
other woman, she dreaded
the task of changing her
ironing board covers. So she
thought out a simple way to
do away with sewing or
tackling. Now hundreds of
thousands of women use her idea. Quick
Catch Clips cost only 25 cents—they
save many a precious five minutes. Last
forever. They are attached to any
board by any woman.
Send 25c. to-day (cash preferred)—You'll
never miss the quarter, but you
can't afford to miss the Clips.
THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.
CLEVELAND, O.
An opportunity for a few good agents.

SOAP IN A TUBE
A Dainty Scented, Pure
Toilet Cream Soap
A Toilet Necessity for Particular Peo-
ple, which quickly cleanses the skin,
removing all dirt, stains, grease, etc.
Non-caustic and delicate, leaving the
skin in a naturally perfect condition.

Large Tube, 25c., at your dealers
or by mail prepaid. Ask or send for it.
C. I. NESMITH CO., Reading, Mass.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

Leave your Free Want Ads with the following newsmen. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.
Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.
G. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 75 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 74 Charles st.
Jennie Marzyski, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.
F. E. Richardson, 531 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 77 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON.
H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Carver, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonald, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Anne Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON.
Howard Frisbie, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 7 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 26 West Broadway.

ALLSTON.
J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.

AMESBURY.
H. O. Chase.

ANDOVER.
H. O. Chase.

ARLINGTON.
Arlington Company.

ATLANTIC.
L. H. Cooper.

AYER.
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY.
Beverly News.

BRIGHTON.
F. E. Perry, 338 Washington st.

BROOKLINE.
W. D. Paine, 26 West Broadway.

BROCKTON.
George C. Holmes, 56 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 72 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE.
Amee Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Buecke, 363 Massachusetts ave.

CHESTER.
George B. Loid.

CHELSEA.
Jas. Blandford, 100 North Street.
Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS.
Danvers News.

EAST CAMBRIDGE.
D. B. Shaughnessy, 28 Cambridge st.

NORTH BOSTON.
James W. Hunsberr, 204 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN.
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER.
B. H. Hunt, 1406 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

FALL RIVER.
J. W. Mills, 44 Broadway.

FALMOUTH.
L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG.
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN.
J. W. Bache, 100 Franklin st.

FOREST HILLS.
C. G. Ochs, 8 Hyde Park ave.

GLOUCESTER.
Frank M. Shibus, 14 Main st.

HAVERHILL.
William E. How, 27 Washington st.

HUDSON.
Charles G. Fox, 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN.
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.
F. P. Dresser, 100 Franklin st.

LAWRENCE.
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER.
A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL.
C. C. Prince & Son, 105 Merrimac st.

MALDEN.
B. N. Reed, 33 Market square.

MALDEN.
F. W. Newhall, Lewis cor. Reed st.

MALDEN.
L. F. Russell, 33 Ferry st.

MALDEN.
W. H. Sherburne (B. & M. B. R.).

MALDEN.
L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD.
W. C. Morse, 100 Main st.

MEDFORD.
Frank B. Gilman, 100 Main st.

MEDFORD.
N. E. Wilbur, 47 High st.

MEDFORD.
George L. Lawrence.

MEDFORD.
C. E. Cushman, 100 Main st.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED-MALE

ALL-ROUND COOKS, \$60 and found. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL STEEL DRAFTSMAN wanted in the light house service, at \$1500 per annum. Write for application and examination form No. 102 to Mr. W. L. Smith, 406 Washington st., Boston.

ATMOSPHERIC ENGINEER, experienced, apply to Mr. W. L. Smith, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH—Two young men who can drive and do some light work. Apply to Mr. W. L. Smith, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BROOKLINE—Wanted, 2 experienced men, one for light work, one for heavy work. Apply to Mr. W. L. Smith, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOOKSEWERS—Experienced hand book sewers wanted, highest wages. F. J. BARRETT & CO., 105 Federal st., Boston.

BOTTOM MAKER—Man wanted to heel bottoms around edge of sole from heel to heel; only experienced men need apply; smart operator can make. Apply to Mr. W. L. Smith, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED-MALE

FITTING ROOM OPERATORS wanted for all branches; steady work. HARDING CLOTHING CO., 421 Atlantic st., Boston.

FOREMAN wanted for rug room; rugs made from old carpets. WARREN'S MALDEN RUG WORKS, 257 Main st., Malden.

FURNITURE SALESMAN—1 have a steady position for an experienced man. Apply to Mr. W. L. Smith, 406 Washington st., Boston.

GROCERY CLERK wanted, able take charge; \$15-\$18. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

GYMNASIUM INSTRUCTOR (male) of ability wanted; must be of pleasing personality and well known in athletic circles; preferred. Address by letter only. JAS. F. FLANNERY, 7 Mayfield st., Dorchester.

HARNESS MAKER wanted, all-round steady man, at \$11 Somerville, opp. Cambridge station. MATTHEW LEACH, 811 Somerville ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSE MAN—Wanted, all-round house man in small family hotel, with reference, permanent position if satisfactory. M. E. STEPHENS, 42 West Broadway, Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED-MALE

SALESMEN—JAMES A. HOUSTON CO. requires experienced shoe salesmen for women's department. Apply to superintendent, JAMES A. HOUSTON CO., 486 Boylston st., Boston.

SECOND CHIEF, \$50 and found, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

MOTORMAN, married (31), residence Boston, 315, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

PACKER, married (40), residence Somerville, 315, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

PATTERN MAKER, married (27), residence Boston, technical education, 35c per hour, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

PORTER, young colored man desires position as porter, clean, reliable, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

PREPARATORY SCHOOL STUDENT (18) desires work for the summer; references, outdoor work, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

PRIVATE SECRETARY, married (45), residence Boston, 315, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

RIGGER, married (31), residence Providence, 315, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

SALESMAN, young man (19) wants position as shoe or men's wear salesman; can talk French; 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

SALESMAN, experienced hard and men's underwear salesman and floorwalker wants position; references, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

SALESMAN, position wanted selling shoes to jobbers; experience on the road and in Boston; references, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

SHIPPER, or assistant, single, age 27, residence Medford, 312, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

SHIPPER, CLERK, COLLECTOR, or PORTER, married (35), residence Concord, 312, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

SIGN PAINTER, single (28), residence Waltham, 315-20, good references and experience, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STAMP PITCHER, first class fireman, married, age 26, residence Pittsburgh, 315, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER, married (29), residence Jamaica Plain, fair experience, good references, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER, single (19), residence Jamaica Plain, fair experience, good references, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER, good education, smart, rapid and accurate, reliable, trustworthy, with very good references, willing to assist on books, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STUDENT desires profitable summer employment; experienced in clerical work, address H. A. HUNTER, 20 Terrace ave., Winthrop Beach, Mass. 3

TEACHER with 6 years' experience in one of the leading preparatory schools in New England; good salary; references, F. W. BURNHAM, A. M., Barre, Vt. 7

TIRE REPAIRER, age 39, residence Chelsea, good exp. and references, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

TIRE REPAIRER, married (31), residence Providence, 315, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

TOOL MAKER, single (64), residence Boston, good exp. and references, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

TRAVELING SALESMAN, at present employed, would like to change line; references, EDWARD PIKE, 100 Boylston st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

TUTOR—Harvard graduate (1911) desires position as tutor in Latin, English, literature, history, and mathematics; references, C. MILLER, 10 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass. 1

WATER, experienced, desires position; city or country; not less than \$10 weekly; CHARLES STUART, 90 W. Springfield st., Boston. 3

WATER, single, age 34, residence Boston (colored), desires position as housekeeper; 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

WAREHOUSEMAN—Married man desires position in warehouse; will do any kind of inside work; JEAN HOLMES, 45 Mead st., Charleston, Mass. 7

WATCHMAKER—wants position in or near Boston; 25 years' experience; no clocks or jewelry; WM. E. KNIGHT, 55 Farrington st., Orient Heights, Boston. 7

WATCHMAN, with first class fireman's license, married, age 45, residence Revere, 1515, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

WATCHMAN, married, age 40, residence East Boston, 1012, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

YOUNG MAN (20), with experience at brass fitting and saw work, O. W. CAUSER, 100 Quincy ave., Winthrop, Mass. 3

YOUNG MAN desires distributing work, also Sunday and evening employment of some kind; good writer; references, H. M. MATYERS, 257 Dover st., Boston. 6

YOUNG MAN would like position to learn wholesale or retail grocery business; some experience; will do any kind of work; R. C. BERGE, 10 No. Harvard st., Allston, Mass. 6

YOUNG MAN desires employment evenings as elevator man or as other; FLEWELLING, 110 Magazine st., Cambridge. 6

YOUNG MAN (25) would like position as clerk or general work; can furnish best of references; HENRY R. DORITY, 20 Junior st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position in summer hotel, or place with opportunity to learn trade; will start for small pay; WILLIAM F. KELLEY, 921 Huntington ave., Roxbury, Mass. 3

YOUNG MAN (17) would like position in summer hotel; can furnish references; W. E. RAMSDELL, Mt. Vernon st., Winchester, Mass. 3

YOUNG MAN would like to enter business office; good writer; references, FRANK HENDERSON, 2 St. James st., Roxbury, Mass. 3

YOUNG SCOTSMAN (Protestant), temperate and not afraid of work; with situation looking after gentleman's horse; ROBERT J. BEACON, 26 Broadway, Lowell, Mass. 3

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Woman desires position to care for young child, wash dishes, or do light housework; small pay; call morning; MRS. FLORA S. DAY, Suite 3, 11 Highland st., Boston. 7

ASSISTANT—American woman wants place to care for children, no housework; first-class ref.; MRS. C. F. MACILLAR, 47 Bartlett st., Charlestown, Mass., care of MRS. BEAN. 7

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER and companion (Protestant) desires position in refined home; or settlement and charity work; references given; MRS. C. D. FREEMAN, 25 Glenarm st., Dorchester, Mass. 1

ATTENDANT—Position wanted as attendant by young Protestant woman; price reasonable; best references; E. E. ROBERTSON, 285 Washington st., Newton, Mass. 7

ATTENDANT—American young woman desires position as attendant to child for July and August, \$12 per week; SUZINE B. REED, 108 Cherry st., Fall River, Mass. 7

ATTENDANT—Refined American woman desires position; would like seashore for summer; MRS. LOUISE MILLER, 100 South st., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. 67-4 Milton. 7

ATTENDANT, trained—Young woman desires position; good ref.; MRS. E. E. EMMY, AGENCY, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge; tel. 2904-L. 1

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, single, age 19, 4 years' exp., \$15, residence Lawrence; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

BOOKKEEPER or general office work, age 22, residence Cliffdale; good references; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

CASHIER—Young woman wishes position as cashier or office assistant; 4 years' experience; HARRIET B. GILBERT, 147 Newton st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2331-B. 7

CASHIER, or typewriter, age 20, residence Gloucester, \$9-10; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

CASHIER (20), experienced, wants position in grocery store; references, ANNIE MANSON, 18 Clark st., Cambridge, Mass. 7

CHAMBERMAID, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

CLERICAL—Young lady would like position for summer; has good knowledge of shorthand; MISS L. OLSEN, 1 Winslow st., Cambridge, Mass. 7

CLERICAL—Young lady who has studied stenography and bookkeeping for a year would like position for the summer; willing to take very small salary; 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

COMPANION—American girl (17) desires position as companion for children or elderly couple; MRS. J. J. O'NEILL, 111 Billington st., Plymouth, Mass. 3

COMPANION—Young lady (school teacher) desires position for July and August; companion, governess or secretary; willing to travel; MISS KATHERINE W. HAY, 11 Whitehall st., Newbury, Mass. 7

COMPANION—Wanted, refined young lady (22) desires position in Protestant home; companion; references, MARY C. CLIBERTSON, General Delivery, Malden, Mass. 7

COMPANION to elderly lady, age 45, residence Boston; 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

COOK—First class, chamber maid and housework; desires position; best of references; MISS MERRICK EMP. AGENCY, 12 Isabella st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 363. 1

COPYIST—Educated woman, 25, desires position as copyist or assistant in office of professional man; MISS A. T. DOW, gen. del., Back Bay postoffice, Boston. 7

DEMONSTRATOR, single, age 32, residence Melrose, 30, A1 exp. and references; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER—SEAMSTRESS, long experience; desires position; E. ROLLINS, 11 Whiting st., Roxbury, Mass. 7

DRESSMAKER, age 37, residence Brookline, \$8-12; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER, age 35, residence East Boston, 1012, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman desires position; 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman desires position; 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable girl; nights; good references; MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge; Tel. 2904-L. 1

GOVERNMENT—High school graduate desires position for the summer as governess or companion to child; ISIDORA BEAL, 28 Van Ness, Cambridge, Mass. 7

GOVERNMENT of mother's helper, age 30, residence Boston, A1 references and exp. 87 and b; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

HEAD WAITRESS or cashier, age 35, residence city, 87 and b; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, competent woman desires position with elderly couple; please address by letter; MRS. LARA A. BROWN, 34 West st., Reading, Mass. 7

HOUSEKEEPER—Position as working housekeeper desired in small family; would act as attendant; MRS. D. F. DARNY, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged lady desires position in summer hotel at seashore; references, MRS. COCHRAN, 30 Cross st., Malden, Mass. 7

HOUSEKEEPER desires position, western states; CARRIE Y. DOLLERIS, 60 Dover st., West Somerville, Mass. 7

HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant middle-aged woman desires position as housekeeper; willing to do house nights; MRS. CORA B. HUNTER, 537 Washington st., Dorchester, Mass. 7

HOUSEKEEPER—American young woman desires position as housekeeper in home of business people; four years with employer; ELIZABETH KASTNER, 40 Willis st., Dorchester, Mass. 7

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman desires position as working housekeeper or as other light work; best references; MISS BERTHA BERGER, 98 Tremont st., Boston. 7

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT desired position; MISS J. A. CROWLEY, 11 Irvington st., Boston, Suite 1. 8

LAUNDRESS—Protestant woman wishes washing and ironing; take home; first class work done; MRS. JENNIE MERRITT, 125 Myrtle st., Boston. 1

LAUNDRESS wants work for 3 or 4 weeks; will do cleaning; MRS. THOMAS EMP. AGENCY, 23 Sawyer st., Boston, Tel. 1965-L. 1

LAUNDRESS—Reliable colored girl wishes employment; ironing preferred; MARY EVANS, 124 Camden st., Boston. 3

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman, wishes washing and ironing to take home; first-class work done; MRS. JENNIE MERRITT, 125 Myrtle st., Boston. 1

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS—Reliable colored girl desires employment; ironing preferred; MARY EVANS, 124 Camden st., Boston. 3

LAUNDRESS WORK to take home; capable colored woman; no work for mornings; MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge; Tel. 2904-L. 1

MAID—Refined colored girl desires employment; mornings or all day; JULIA NEWBELL, 50 Dunstable st., Boston. 3

MAID desires position at general housework or cooking; MOLLY FAX, 31 Waymouth st., Brighton, Mass. 7

MAID—Reliable colored maid would like work by day or hour; references; willing to take laundry; MRS. J. J. JOHNSON, 100 Compton st., Boston, Tel. 2281-L Tremont. 5

MAID—Colored girl desires to assist in kitchen work by the week; or general work by the day; GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 105 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass. 3

MAID—New young colored girl desires employment by the day, morning or by the hour, taking care of apartments; JOSEPHINE COITTELL, 50 Holyoke st., Boston. 6

MAID—Experienced colored girl wants position; ironing preferred; MARY EVANS, 124 Camden st., Boston. 3

MAID—Young woman desires employment at day's work; cooking, washing, cleaning; would go anywhere out of town or would take laundry; MRS. J. J. JOHNSON, 100 Compton st., Boston, Tel. 2281-L Tremont. 5

MANICURIST—Work; or general work by the day; GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 105 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass. 3

MATRON, age 35, residence Moore's Corner; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

MATRON—Colored woman wishes position as maid or matron in factory in city; 5 years' experience; MRS. J. J. JOHNSON, 100 Compton st., Boston, Tel. 2281-L Tremont. 5

NURSEMAID (Protestant) would like position in refined family to care for children; trustworthy and reliable; MISS ALFRED SWETLAND, 19 Mag. st., Cambridge, Mass. 7

SALESWOMAN, single, age 32, residence Melrose, 30, A1 exp. and references; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, desires employment; does plain sewing, children's clothing, alterations, cutting and fitting; JENNIE CARR, 10 Norway st., Boston, Suite 5. 7

SEAMSTRESS—Refined, desires employment at children's sewing by the day in family; MISS M. LAWRENCE, 173 Perham st., West Roxbury, Mass. 7

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, desires employment at plain sewing and alterations; MRS. M. HAWES, 19 Norway st., Boston. 3

SEAMSTRESS, single, age 35, residence Brookline, \$8-12; mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced young woman, also experienced in billing on typewriter and phonographic work, desires position; good references; MISS SCOTT, 3 Worcester st., Boston. 7

STENOGRAPHER from Oklahoma City desires position as substitute, prefer law work; MISS L. J. JAMES, 111 James ave., Boston, Tel. B. B. 423-M. 6

STENOGRAPHER from Oklahoma City desires position as substitute; law work preferred; MISS L. J. JAMES, 111 James ave., Boston, Tel. B. B. 423-M. 6

STENOGRAPHER—Position wanted as stenographer for several weeks; experience in shorthand; 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER, age 17, residence Roxbury, speaks and writes French, Hebrew, English, 37-38, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER and office work, 17, residence Cambridge, 68-88, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER, general office work, age 26, residence Brighton, 128, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER, age 17, residence East Boston, understands French, Hebrew and English, 37, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER, graduate Bryant & Stratton school, desires position; GRETA M. CROWE, 118 Washington st., Malden, Mass. 7

STENOGRAPHER—Several years' experience; best references; desires position; JENNIE MACLOSKEY, 11 Isabella st., Boston. 7

TEACHER desires position as tutor or office clerk for summer; no typewriting or stenography; MARY ANN, 121 East Main st., Waterbury, Conn. 3

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, also wireless operator; desires position; 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Young woman desires position; country estate preferred; MRS. MARIETTA NICKA, 37 S. 58th st., New York. 7

CARETAKERS—Married couple (35, German), desire position in country; wife plain cook and housework; man generally useful around house; both reliable; Address GUS FLAUGEL, 363 Belmont ave., Paterson, N. J. 7

CERICAL work wanted by young woman with 7 years' experience; best references; understands filing and typewriting; prefer small family; MRS. J. J. JOHNSON, 100 Compton st., Boston, Tel. 2281-L Tremont. 5

COMPANION—Lady of refinement desires position to care for children, or companion; MRS. J. J. JOHNSON, 100 Compton st., Boston, Tel. 2281-L Tremont. 5

COMPANION—Young American lady of wide experience, speaking French and German, desires position as companion and housework; references, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman with some experience would like position as traveling companion; ADELIA CHAN, 200 W. 23d, Geneva, N. Y. 7

COMPANION—Englishwoman wishes position for summer months; companion or housework; ELLY LANGFORD, 220 W. 20th st., New York. 7

COOK—Woman (40), excellent cook and baker, 20 years' experience, economical, accommodating; references; desires permanent position in small private family; country only; \$25-35; BRIDGET E. CURRY, 598 Second ave. (3d floor), New York. 7

DRESSMAKER (colored) desires employment; 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER, experienced, stylish, good taste; desires position; MRS. ELLA PORTER, 129 W. 28th st., New York. 7

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by middle-aged American lady as housekeeper with elderly couple; capable of taking care of household; MRS. JOHN TRUBY, 220 Liberty st., Warren, Pa. 7

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman desires position as attendant, housekeeper or seamstress; MRS. K. E. DUNN, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

HOUSEKEEPER—German, with daughter 12 years old, reliable and industrious, desires position; will do general housework; references from present employer; MRS. STADE, care MRS. HALLETT, Fifth ave. south, Rockaway Park, N. Y. 7

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

MAID—Wanted, white girl for plain cooking and laundry work; wages \$20; MRS. K. C. ALLEN, 50 W. 2d st., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 7

MAID—Wanted, middle-aged woman preferred, for general housework; good home; Plainfield, Conn.; call at C. O. PEACOCK, 150 Lafayette st., New York City. 7

WAITRESS wanted, with hotel reference; no others; June to Sept.; board, room, washing, 80c; give age, weight, height; HENRY POWERS, Chalfont, Atlantic City, N. J. 7

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman, refined and educated, with boy 9 years old, desires position in country; MRS. MCRAVEY, 204 East 25th st., New York. 7

LIGHT HOUSEWORK wanted in small family by reliable young colored woman, sleep in or out, wages moderate; references; MRS. E. ROWLEY, 2375 Old Broadway, New York City, care MRS. KNIGHT. 7

MAID desires housework by the day; good laundress and cleaner; references; JEANIE SMITH, 249 West 30th st., New York City. 7

MAID—West Indian girl desires position as maid or nursery maid; handy at sewing; Please apply by letter to MRS. F. N. GENT, 172 East 12th st., New York. 7

MAID—Young Scotch girl, lately landed, wishes position as chambermaid or kitchen maid; reliable, willing and obliging; MARY KENNEDY, care of MRS. O'HARE, 731 Amsterdam ave., New York City. 7

MAID—Colored girl desires employment by day or week; ORA THURSTON, care Anderson, 83 W. 123d st., New York City. 7

MATRON—Experienced, refined American woman desires position as matron or assistant or attendant for boys; Connecticut or New York preferred; \$20-25; MISS MAMA B. RICE, 455 Geneva st., Utica, N. Y. 7

HOUSEKEEPER—Swedish woman wishes position as cook or housekeeper in small family; MRS. J. J. JOHNSON, 100 Compton st., Boston, Tel. 2281-L Tremont. 5

NURSEMAID or mother's helper desires position; will assist with housework; best references; MRS. ROSIE KARAUGH, 200 W. 12th st., New York City. 7

NURSEMAID (18) desires position to care for children; references, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

SECRETARY, competent, educated business woman, desires position as secretary, formerly employed in New York, desires position there; highest references; E. W. BRIDGES, 222 Drexel bldg., Philadelphia. 7

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires permanent position; salary \$12 to \$15; best of references; MAMIE EICHER, 1733 Matthews ave., Bronx, New York City. 7

YOUNG LADY wishes position as circular folder; thoroughly experienced, or factory or office work of any kind; WINIFRED M. MANN, Manhattan ave., care Temple, New York City. 7

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER—8 years' experience, safeguard and other systems, also some knowledge of stenography, desires position in Los Angeles; references, MABEL L. CAL, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

CERICAL—Lady having experience in general office work wants position; accurate, reliable, accurate and good penman; not stenographer; MISS EFFIE BARNES, 3333 Monte Vista st., Los Angeles, Cal. 7

COLLEGE GRADUATE, experienced stenographer, wishes position as secretary in Portland, Ore., or vicinity; specially trained for literary work; exceptional references; MISS MABEL L. DROUGHT, 806 W. 14th ave., Tacoma, Wash. 7

SECRETARIAL OR STENOGRAPHICAL position desired; thorough business training and experience; also some knowledge of bookkeeping; references from former employers; MABEL A. WALLIS, general delivery, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience, desires position in or near Los Angeles; MRS. E. L. WESTER, general delivery, 1000, mention 315, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER desires position as general office assistant or copyist in any kind of business; experience, good references, city or country; MRS. A. BLUNT, 537 So. Fremont ave., Los Angeles. 7

TEACHER wishes position as governess, private school or companion, in States or foreign countries; kindergarten, primary work, elementary grades; German and English; to home and class room; excellent references; MISS E. G. SIEBERT, 1745 2d st., San Diego, Cal. 7

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MINING ENGINEER wants position; management, examination work, consultation, etc.; over 20 years' experience; high-class references; OSCAR LACHMUND, 1074 First ave., Salt Lake City, Utah. 7

YOUNG MAN (24), good habits, desires position with reliable automobile firm; will start at bottom to work up to demonstrator or salesman; any locality, good reference; W. H. WISHER, JR., 16 Acoma st., Denver, Col. 7

Why
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To Avail
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The
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Monitor?

It Prints
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or
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Ask Your
Newsdealer

Stock Market Irregular, Selling off at Close

WESTERN MARYLAND AND THE ERIES ARE ACTIVE IN MARKET

Traders Devote Their Attention to the Specialties—Early Gains Are Lost and Closing Is Heavy

LOCALS ARE STEADY

Business on the New York stock exchange closed the week in much the same way that it began. It has been a professional market and although there have been sufficiently large fluctuations at times to permit of fair profits the outside public has not participated. Total daily sales have been small. Attention has been devoted particularly to the specialties, in some of which good advances have been made. The local market has drifted along in a rather aimless fashion.

A strong tone developed in the New York market shortly after the opening. A feature of the early trading was the advance in Western Maryland which made quite a jump. The Eries were particularly strong. Steel crossed 70 during the early sales and this advance gave strength to the entire list.

Fractional advances on the local exchange were made by Franklin, Indiana and East Butte.

After the display of early strength the market began to sag off and in many cases most of the gains were lost. Western Maryland opened up 1/2 at 61, advanced to 62 1/2, and then declined. Erie was up 1/2 at the opening at 38. After sagging off it advanced a good fraction which was lost later. The second preferred was up 1/2 at the opening at 49 1/2. It advanced a good fraction and then sold off. The first preferred opened up 1/2 at 60 1/2. It advanced a point further before selling off.

Steel opened off 1/2 at 78 1/2. It advanced to 79 1/2 before declining to around the opening price. So was up 1/2 at the opening at 143 and showed further fractional improvement. The closing was heavy.

Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange opened off 1/2 at 58 1/2 and declined more than a point further. Copper Range opened up a point at 61 1/2 and declined a good fraction. Boston & Maine was up a point at 108.

LONDON—An irregular tone prevailed on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged investment issues were steadier on the July dividend disbursements, which are estimated at £29,000,000. The domestic group weakened in the early dealings but later rallied on reports that the shipping strike at Liverpool was collapsing.

The American department drifted aimlessly. In the foreign and mining groups a sluggish condition was noted with little business.

The continental bourses were quiet.

LONDON'S LOAN MARKET UNDER SOME PRESSURE

Large Disbursements Representing Usual Semi-Annual Dividend and Interest Payments Are Made

LONDON—The fortnightly settlement on the stock exchange, coinciding with preparations for the July 1 payments, resulted in severe pressure on the loan market. Throughout the past week, the market has borrowed heavily from the Bank of England. Large disbursements are being made, representing the usual semi-annual payments on interest and dividend accounts as well as commercial settlements.

It is expected that Germany will secure most of the £800,000 South African gold which will arrive here Monday.

British consols are depressed. Considerable selling of consols has taken place by the underwriters of the Greek loan who were left with about 90 per cent of the bonds on their hands. There has also been further liquidation of consols in connection with the clearing up of the Birkbeck Bank wreckage.

Plans are under way for the early flotation of a £10,000,000 Manas loan as well as for a new issue of Persian bonds.

The silver market is quiet and somewhat heavy. Bombay reports a decrease in silver holdings of 1000 bars. The rains in India have ceased, a condition much desired.

There was a decrease of 3000 native laborers employed in the Rand district during June, and the lack of an adequate labor supply has been hurting Kaffirs.

The British South Africa Company is sending an expert to Rhodesia to make an investigation and submit a report on the advisability of building pork and bacon factories there. Owing to the excellent maize crops raised in that country, it is expected that he will find conditions favorable for the establishment of such plants.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated.....	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Am Beet Sugar.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Can.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Car Foundry.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Loco.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Malt.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Smelting.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Sugar.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am T & T.....	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Atchafson.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Beth Steel Pl.....	63	63	63	63
Brooklyn Trans.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Canadian Pac.....	241 1/2	241 1/2	241 1/2	241 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Chi & Gt West.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chi & Gt West Pl.....	45	45	45	45
Con Gas.....	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Corn Products Pl.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Denver Pl.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Erie.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Erie 1st Pfd.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Erie 2nd Pfd.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Gen Electric.....	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Goldfield Con.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Gt Nor Pl.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Inter-Met.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Paper Pl.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Int Pump.....	42	42	42	42
Kan City So.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Kan City Sp.....	68	68	68	68
Kan & Tex.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
L & N.....	151	151	150 1/2	150 1/2
May Comp.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Miami.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mt & S S Ste.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Mor & Des Pl.....	50	50	50	50
N Y of Mex D pr.....	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
N Y Central.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Nat Enameling.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Nat Lead.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Nat Steel.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Reading.....	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Rock Island.....	33	33	33	33
Ry Steel Spring.....	36	36	36	36
Southern Ry.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Southern Railway.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
St L & S F 2d Pfd.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
St L Southwest Pl.....	70	70	70	70
St Paul.....	127	127	126 1/2	126 1/2
Tennessee Copper.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Texas Company.....	122	122	122	122
Toledo St L & W.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Union Pac.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Union Pacific.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Union Pacific Pl.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Utah Copper.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
U S Steel.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
U S Steel Pl.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U S Steel Pl.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
U S Steel Pl.....	125	125	125	125
U S Steel Pl.....	164	164	164	164
U S Steel Pl.....	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Western Maryland.....	61	61	61	61
Western Maryland.....	82	82	82	82
Western Union.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Wheeling & L E.....	34	34	34	34
Wisconsin Central.....	68	68	68	68

*Ex-dividend. *Ex-rights.

	High	Low	Last
Am T & Tel.....	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	110	110	110
Atchafson.....	99	98 1/2	99
Ches & Ohio.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Delaware & Hudson.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Interboro Met 4 1/2.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Japan 4 1/2.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Lake Shore 4 1931.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
N Y C.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N Y Canal.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N Y C 4 1/2.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y C 4 1/2.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y N H & H.....	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
N Y N H & H 3 1/2.....	96	96	96
Reading.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Rock Island.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Rock Island.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Union Pacific.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Union Pacific.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Union Pacific.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
U S Steel.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U S Steel.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Westchester.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

	Bid	Asked
2s registered.....	100 1/4	100 3/4
do coupon.....	100 1/4	100 3/4
3s registered.....	101 1/2	102 1/4
do coupon.....	101 1/2	102 1/4
4s registered.....	114	115
do coupon.....	114	115
Panama 2s.....	100	100 3/4
Panama 1938s.....	100	100 3/4

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

NEW YORK—The National City Bank has issued a circular to its shareholders informing them of the recent action taken by the board of directors toward the organization of an investing company. The title of this company, it is announced, will be the National City Company.

The \$10,000,000 capital stock will be issued to and held by three trustees, who shall be officers or directors of the bank. James Stillman, chairman of the board; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; and Stephen S. Palmer will act as trustees. The privilege of stockholders of the bank acquiring an interest in the investing company will expire July 15.

SOUTH DAKOTA CROPS

CHICAGO—A special wire received by the Chicago & Northwestern says that crop prospects on points along the lines in South Dakota now indicate that harvest will show 40 per cent for wheat, 20 per cent for oats and 110 per cent for corn. These percentages, except corn, can all be added to in the prevailing favorable weather that now exists.

CAR & FOUNDRY OPERATIONS FOR TWELVE MONTHS

Notwithstanding Heavy Charge to New Construction Company Has Good Balance After Dividends

BUSINESS IS SLOW

Everything considered the record of American Car & Foundry in its late fiscal year was a rather remarkable one. Earnings for the two classes of stock, \$30,000,000 each of preferred and common, were equal within .05 per cent. In other words the company earned its 7 per cent preferred dividend, 2 per cent on the common and had a balance of \$1,534,789 to add to working capital or charge to reserves. This was after previously charging to new construction a total of \$2,005,536, the third largest amount the company has ever appropriated for this purpose in any one year, and an increase of \$369,016, or 22 per cent, over the previous year, and contrasted with \$846,144 in 1909. This \$2,005,536 was equal to 3 per cent of book value of plant.

Four years ago when the equipment industry went into its slump from which it has not since fully recovered American Car & Foundry directors adopted the protective course of setting aside out of the earnings of that year a sum equal to a full year's dividends of 2 per cent on the common. That fund has never been touched and stands intact today in the balance sheet. In the 1909 year there was a margin of less than \$200,000 above the 2 per cent common dividend, but in the two fiscal periods since a profit of nearly 10 per cent above the common dividend has been accumulated. Today total surplus stands at almost \$25,000,000, a sum equal to \$83 per share on the common stock.

Critical judges of the equipment industry, who are not disturbed at its mercurial fluctuations and have their opinion on the average of a term of years, are singularly unanimous in crediting to American Car & Foundry the leadership in this line of industry.

The immediate outlook for American Car & Foundry with two thirds of its plants shut down and four to six weeks of business on hand for the remainder is anything but flattering. Such conditions have obtained before. The reaction has invariably spelled a volume of business which the company could scarcely handle. The management is confident that the current fiscal year will duplicate this performance. At the same time it is not expected that such buying will come before October or November. This means that in all probability the current fiscal year, which laps over into 1912 for four months, will hardly equal the one just concluded. There need be no apprehension, however, about the ability of the company to earn its preferred dividend and the 2 per cent dividend will be paid even if the dividend reserve fund is utilized.

American Car & Foundry is free from bonded debt. It has a cash fund of \$7,500,000 and is loaning several millions of idle funds on the street. Since organization the company has charged a total of \$18,581,438 against earnings for new construction, a sum equal to \$61 per share of preferred.

But the detailed figures of operations since 1900 show in comprehensive manner the success which this organization, backed by able management, has been able to achieve. Some time when earnings outlook is more favorable directors may decide to do something more for common stockholders. In the meantime, a policy of conservatism is being adhered to and plants are kept in prime condition.

The detailed figures follow:

Year	Net	Pfd. Div.	Com. Div.	Ret. for	% on
1911.....	\$2,249,324	2,100,000	2,134,789	7.0	
1910.....	3,725,098	2,100,000	1,980,478	6.6	
1909.....	3,741,974	2,100,000	795,839	2.6	
1908.....	10,624,574	2,100,000	6,114,617	20.3	
1907.....	11,115,097	2,100,000	6,029,525	20.1	
1906.....	5,148,553	2,100,000	1,857,029	4.5	
1905.....	3,754,273	2,100,000	528,117	1.7	
1904.....	5,385,879	2,100,000	2,206,863	7.9	
1903.....	8,447,039	2,100,000	4,359,902	16.5	
1902.....	5,593,527	2,100,000	2,195,091	7.3	
1901.....	5,015,393	2,084,075	1,671,752	4.5	
1900.....	6,831,598	2,036,349	3,668,649	12.3	

*Extra dividend to adjust dividend per share to fiscal year.

NEW DIVIDEND BOOK

Thompson, Towle & Co. are today issuing the July 1 edition of their dividend book, comprising 64 pages of statistics on the leading railroads, street railways, telephone, industrial and mining stocks, showing dividend periods and payments, high and low prices in former years, and comprehensive general data. The book is replete with points of vital interest and importance concerning the more substantial corporations, and may be obtained gratis.

BOSTON ELEVATED EARNINGS

The gross passenger receipts of the Boston Elevated for the month of June show an increase of about \$58,000 over the corresponding month of last year. The gross passenger receipts for May were approximately \$120,000, or an increase of 0.35 per cent over May of last year.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw markets steady and unchanged. London beets unchanged, July quoted 10s. 11d.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Batopias.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Calumet & Ariz.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Calumet & Hecla.....	470	470	470	470
Copper Range.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61
Franklin.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Granby.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Greene-Cannons.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Hedley.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nevada Cons.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Nipissing.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
North Butte.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Quincy.....	74	74	74	74
St Mary's.....	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Trinity.....	4	4	4	4
Utah Copper.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Utah Copper.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Last
American.....	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
American.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
New England.....	146 1/4	146 1/4	146 1/4	146 1/4

RAILROADS				
Boston & Maine.....	108	108	108	108
Boston-Providence.....	297 1/2	298	297 1/2	298
Boston & Worcester pf....	58	58	58	58
Y N H & H.....	141 1/4	141 1/4	141	141

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED WHEN VACANT SEATS FILLED

New Peers Leave Safe Places for Their Parties but Central Hull, East Cork and West Ham May be Doubtful When Test of Election Comes

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There are now no less than eight vacant seats in the House of Commons. Four of these vacancies have been caused by the recent additions to the peerage, one of them by the succession of a sitting member to a peerage, and the remainder by the unseating of members on petition.

In spite of the fact that these seats are vacant, it is not likely that any change will take place in their representation. The four seats rendered vacant by the bestowal of peerages were held, two by Conservatives, and two by Liberals, in every case by large majorities.

In East Kent, which has been represented by Mr. Akers-Douglas since the division was created in 1885, there have only been two elections in the 26 years. The last of these was in 1910, when Mr. Akers-Douglas defeated his Liberal antagonist by upward of 5000 votes. The West Somerset seat, like the East Kent seat, was held by a former Conservative whip, Sir A. Acland-Hood. In 19 years, Sir A. Acland-Hood has only had twice to fight for his seat, and on the last occasion on which it was contested he was returned with a majority of over 1000 votes.

The Liberal seats rendered vacant in this way are the Tradeston division of Glasgow and South Bedfordshire. Like Mr. Akers-Douglas, Cameron Corbett has sat for the former constituency since 1885, first as a Liberal Unionist and later as a Liberal. In every case in which he has been opposed he has won with more or less ease, his majority in December, 1910, being 1674. T. G. Ashton has sat for South Bedfordshire since 1895, always holding his own by a safe majority with the exception of what is known as the

"khaki" election. In December, 1910, his majority was just short of 1000.

Brighton, where a vacancy has been caused, owing to the succession of the Hon. W. F. Rice to the barony of Dyncor, is a safe Conservative seat, each of the two candidates having been returned at the last election by upward of 4000 votes.

There remain the three seats declared vacant as a result of petitions resulting from the last general election. Of these Central Hull was won by Sir H. Seymour King by a somewhat narrow majority of 207 votes. This, it may be said, is the most doubtful seat among all those now vacant.

The seat in East Cork was won by Captain Donelan by a majority of 1339 votes over William O'Brien, the leader of the Independent National party. The last of the eight seats is a London seat, West Ham, which has been held by Mr. Masterman, parliamentary under secretary for the home office since 1906.

BELGIAN CABINET TEMPORARY UNTIL ELECTION IS HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS—The formation of a temporary ministry by Monsieur Broqueville in order to carry over until the elections of next year settle the question of predominance in the Belgian Parliament has been necessitated by the failure of Monsieur Schollaert to carry the education bill drafted by the Clericals.

It is difficult at the moment to forecast what the result of these elections may be. The Clerical party has so long dominated the political situation that until they have been defeated, public opinion finds it somewhat hard to free itself from the belief that it may still retain its power. As a matter of fact, it is not likely that such an event will occur, the probability being that the next ministry will be formed by a coalition of the Liberals and the Socialists.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AIDS IMMIGRANTS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia — So much has been done to encourage emigration to Australia, and so successful have the efforts been, that more than one of the large steamship companies has made arrangements for catering specially for this class of traffic, and the accommodation provided in the liners is such as to insure a most pleasant trip for the passengers.

The commissioner of crown lands, the Hon. Crawford Vaughan, referred, at a luncheon given recently by the Adelaide agent on one of these steamers, to the scheme of assisting immigration which has been adopted. He said a good response had been made by the people of South Australia to the government appeal to nominate their friends from the old land, and during the first month 340 nominations were received. A number would arrive in July but the first large batch would not come out before September.

These people, he said, had been selected under special supervision and would find work immediately on arrival. With respect to the lack of domestic servants in the state, Mr. Vaughan said that Miss E. Walker had sailed for London to act as lady superintendent of emigration, and that she would assist the agent general and the emigration agent in selecting the most suitable class of girls required.

FLAG OFFICERS MAKE PROTEST

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The agitation against the ratification of the declaration of London continues, its latest manifestation being a letter of protest sent to the prime minister by 51 officers of flag rank, these being additional to the 51 flag officers who appealed to the government through the prime minister on May 29 last.

The burden of the complaint made is that the ratification of the declaration would make it practically impossible for this country to obtain supplies of food carried by neutral ships in time of war, but any neutral ships bringing food to the United Kingdom would be liable to be captured or sunk by an enemy's cruisers or by his merchantmen converted into men-of-war, such conversion being permissible by convention No. 7 of the Hague conference. They therefore demanded the repudiation of the declaration.

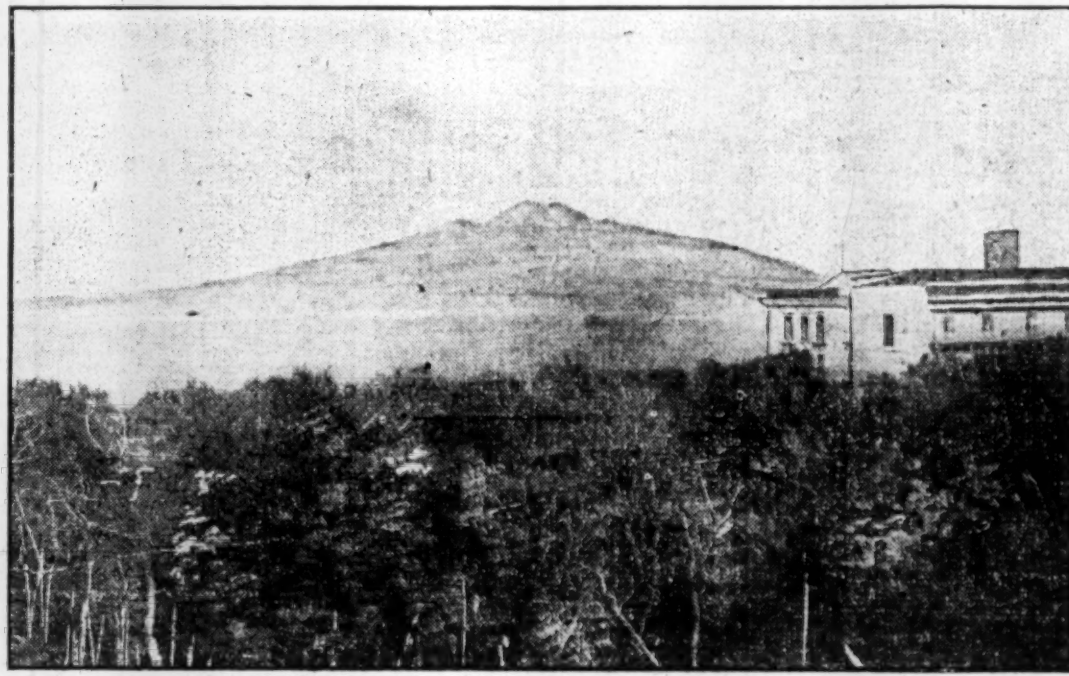
BRISTOL BIPLANE STARTS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The first of the machines to start on the great European aviation circuit was a Bristol biplane, piloted by Tabuteau, who, it will be remembered, won the Michelin cup for the longest non-stop flight. The crowd that had assembled to witness the start of this great race from Vincennes was estimated at anything between 800,000 and 1,000,000. Of the 78 competitors who started, 38 reached Liege, the first stage of the contest, without being delayed or stopped.

SKY-LINE OF VESUVIUS IS CHANGED

Examination of Volcano Difficult Because Destruction of the Funicular Railway Makes It Necessary to Climb 1670 Steps



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Photograph of Vesuvius taken from Sorrento, Italy, March 16, 1911, shows change in appearance of mountain since eruption

GREENWICH ASKS RIGHT TO USE OF TITLE "ROYAL"

Ancient Borough Justifies Claim by Association of Various British Rulers With It From Early Times

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The borough council of Greenwich has sent to his majesty the King a petition requesting that in view of its past associations with the royal house it may have the title of "Royal" conferred on it.

From ancient times there was a royal palace at Greenwich, and since the time of Edward I. onward the town has been connected with the reigning sovereigns. Henry VII. lived much at Greenwich and Henry VIII. was born there, in addition to which three of his marriages were solemnized at Greenwich.

Queen Elizabeth, too, was born at Greenwich, where, later, she kept a regular court, Greenwich being her favorite residence. James I. carried out extensive alterations in the royal palace and Charles I. often resided there. Charles II., however, finding that the place was in a very bad state, ordered it to be dismantled, and another building to be erected on its site. This building in the time of William and Mary became a royal hospital for seamen.

King George V. himself resided at Greenwich when a student at the Royal Naval College, and the Duke of Connaught once occupied the Ranger's house, Greenwich park. It will therefore be seen that Greenwich has considerable claim to the title it craves.

WOMEN JOURNALISTS HONORED

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The earl marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, allotted a seat in Westminster Abbey to the Society of Women Journalists at the coronation. The society was represented by its president, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick.

In order to ascertain the importance of the latest eruption of Vesuvius, a Monitor correspondent spoke with a traveler who ascended the mountain, and who had a conversation with the director of the Vesuvius observatory, Professor Mercalli.

The ascent of the volcano, made on March 16, 1911, early in the morning, was very difficult on account of fogs, and large quantities of snow which had fallen during the night, a most unusual occurrence during the past few years. The funicular railway up Vesuvius, built by Thomas Cook & Son, is stopped, and therefore no less than 1670 little stairs had to be climbed. These are cut in the rock at the side of the funicular railway for a distance of 1000 yards. The ascent took an hour to accomplish.

The large funicular railway station is ruined and passengers are not allowed to go further than the so-called Eremo. Professor Mercalli declared that it is impossible to say what Vesuvius may yet do, but in his opinion there is no further danger. Little movements in the crater will certainly continue for a time, but no further eruption is likely to occur, as the usual premonitory signs are absent.

It is known that the large lava rock (strato lavio) 320 yards in length and 91 yards in width, fell inside the crater at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, March 12. At present there is no great quantity of smoke coming from the volcano, which seems to be asleep. The movements go in long lines from west to east, latitudinally, and this proves that the volcano is passing through a period which is termed "rassettamento," meaning that the inside strata of lava are taking their normal position again, which was disturbed at the time of the last eruption in March and April, 1906.

Professor Mercalli hopes to be able before long to get into the crater in order to study under better conditions the present state of the volcano. Vesuvius has lost much of its beautiful appearance, as its peculiar top seems to have been shaken off, as can be seen by the photograph taken from Sorrento on March 16. The most beautiful view obtainable of Vesuvius is the one from the forum of Pompeii.

INVITATION SENT TO LABOR LEADER WAS "INSPIRED"

Ramsay MacDonald's Presence at Luncheon to Kaiser Is Cause of Conjecture and Embassy Is Given Credit

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—More than one statement has appeared as to the origin of the invitation extended to J. Ramsay MacDonald to attend the luncheon given by the British secretary of state for war in honor of the Emperor during his recent visit to London.

On the one hand it is said that Mr. MacDonald was invited by special desire of the Emperor himself, while, on the other hand, it is declared that his imperial majesty was merely asked whether he would object to his presence, and replied that he had no objection whatever to offer to Mr. MacDonald being invited.

The latter is the statement published by the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which, at the same time, contradicts the statements which have appeared in the press to the effect that the Emperor was desirous of having a conversation with Ramsay MacDonald on the subject of his activity in promoting better relations between the two countries.

It is understood, however, that the invitation actually emanated from the German embassy and from no English source whatever. It goes without saying also that such a step would not be taken by the embassy on its own initiative.

Speaking at a labor demonstration in England recently, Mr. MacDonald declared that if it had not been for the labor movement there would not have been one tenth of the social legislation during the last five or six years.

It was, he said, the immediate project of the labor party to provide a minimum wage of 30s. (7.20) a week. This, he said, would be considered impracticable by his opponents, but it was the object of his party to make the working class family a model family in every way.

He did not, he said, want charity coats, charity boats, charity meals, but he maintained that the men and women who worked hard and honestly in creating wealth, ought to take a claim on that wealth sufficient to enable him or her to live a good independent life.

The shipping trade was controlled by a combination of steamship owners, with the result that the sea-borne trade had been handicapped by freight rates. It had not, he pointed out, been possible to deal with the question before the formation of the Union owing to a diversity of interests; now, however, the question was to be dealt with, and he proposed that in the event of the policy adopted in South Africa proving successful, the example might be followed by other countries in the empire, where similar conditions prevailed.

Mr. Buxton said that while the home Government was in favor of the resolution directed against combines and conferences where they were restraining trade, he proposed to add the words "in so far as such conferences are prejudicial to trade."

After other speakers had expressed their views on the subject Sir David de Villiers Graaf said that it was the intention of the Union of South Africa to proceed with this matter until they obtained reasonable rates and conditions, since it was impossible for their industries to develop as they ought to, so long as the present position continued. He had no objection to the proposed amendment to the resolution.

Combines Scored

Sir David pointed out that South Africa was a good illustration of the disadvantages experienced, owing to the lack of facilities for ocean transport, for

JOURNALISTS OF EMPIRE ENTERTAINED IN LONDON

High and Increasing Standard of Excellence and Strong Spirit of Imperialism of Press in Oversea Dominions and India Praised by Lord Curzon

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The representatives of the overseas press now visiting London were recently entertained at a coronation banquet given in their honor by the Empire Press Union.

Lord Burnham, who presided, made a short speech of welcome to his guests, some of whom, he said, had attended the imperial peace conference two years ago. The work done at that time and since by the journalistic administration of the empire press has been most valuable. It had included important concessions made by the cable companies in the rates of telegraphing news between Great Britain and the overseas dominions and more advantageous supply of news to the papers in India, South Africa and Australasia by arrangement between the Eastern and Western Extension Telegraph companies, acting in conjunction with Reuters's Telegram Company, a reduction in rate between Great Britain

and the Straits Settlements and various smaller understandings of a mutually beneficial nature.

In addressing an impressive gathering from over the seas, such as his present audience, he felt, he said, as though he was addressing men who were "making history," and more than that, as ministers, legislators and journalists they were in truth making nations, and countless generations to come would be honored and benefited by their work.

Lord Curzon then proposed the toast of the evening, "Our Guests," saying that in his service abroad he had had some opportunity of making himself familiar with the press of the overseas dominions. He had sometimes warmed himself in the praise of the Indian press, he had frequently benefited by its admonitions, he had occasionally winced under its lash. And he desired to say from his own experience that he believed the English press in India and the press of the overseas dominions represented a high and increasing standard of excellence.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEN CONSIDER SOCIAL TOPICS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the Queen's hall, Langham Palace, an interesting meeting has been held, consisting entirely of public school men, under the presidency of the lord chancellor, Lord Loreburn. Although no particular reference was made to the fact, it is probable that the selection of the date immediately preceding that of the coronation for such a meeting was made with a view to emphasizing the necessity of greater efforts toward social and moral reforms, in the era now opening before the country. The hall was crowded by an audience representing probably every profession, and the speakers were listened to with close attention.

The proceedings opened with the singing of the hymn, "Oh, God, Our Help in Ages Past," and after a few words from the president, the archbishop of York, Dr. Gordon Lang, addressed the meeting. His speech dealt mainly with the great social questions of the day, the relationship of employer and employee, the housing question, and especially the great need that every man should enjoy equal opportunity of obtaining and retaining the work which would enable him to prove his worth.

The archbishop evidently spoke from an intimate practical knowledge of these questions, and dealt with them from a very broad and comprehensive point of view, which, added to a great charm of voice and manner, made his speech deeply impressive. He was followed by the bishop of London, who touched more upon the moral questions of the day.

In his closing remarks the chairman stated that a letter from the 1500 men assembled in that hall would be sent to his majesty the King.

GERMAN ACTION IS NOW DESIRED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The public shares the wish for action on the part of the German government—the moderate Liberal papers are calling for compensation, while the Pan-German press is as a matter of course loud in its expressions of indignation at this country's apparent indifference to the action of Spain and France, German interests, it is believed, are greatly in danger.

"Spain," says a leading Conservative paper, "would not have adopted the freedom of action which she has done, had not France first violated the Algeiras act." The same paper derides Germany for not following in Spain's footsteps, and thereby displaying a lamentable lack of courage. Spain's action is considered by many to have been taken with the direct intention of provoking Germany.

LIBERALS WIN ROSS-CROMARTY

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—J. Ian Macpherson, Liberal, has been returned by the large majority of 2464, as the result of the Ross and Cromarty election of January, 1910.

The figures of the present election were as follows: J. I. Macpherson, Liberal, 3717; W. P. Templeton, Unionist, 1253; Liberal majority, 2464.

Mr. Macpherson was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and at Edinburgh University of which he is M. A., LL.B. He had also been called to the bar of the middle temple. Mr. Macpherson is also a Celtic scholar and author.

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SPAIN AROUSES PROTEST

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The intervention of Spain in the affairs of Morocco led to a strong protest from the Sultan, who objects completely to the occupation of Larache and Alcazar as entirely uncalculated for and unnecessary. It is not probable, however, that the protest will have any effect, as the policy of Spain will be guided entirely by its negotiations with Paris and the other great powers.

Dear Anne:
The display of summer goods, particularly of hand-made caps and suits for children at the

BABY'S BAZAAR

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is most attractive.

MARY J.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

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¶ This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.

¶ The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

Mrs. Whitney a Success as Sculptor

MRS. Harry Payne Whitney's name is of course one of the best known in society circles of New York, and according to the New Idea Woman's Magazine she is very charming and a favorite with all her friends. But it is down in MacDougal alley where Mrs. Whitney shows best what she really is. Here she may be found at her studio encased in a big apron with sculptor's tools in her hands, working as heartily as other artists whose whole world is centered here. She is the wife of one of the richest men of the world, and is herself a millionairess many times over. She resolved to do something with her art when quite a young girl and has kept steadily at it, achieving a measure of artistic success which is seldom achieved under the handicap of more money than one can possibly find time to spend.

Old Olive-Trees

There are few trees that bear edible fruit which are good for more than a half-century, the olive-tree standing alone with its long period of usefulness to mankind. Some of these trees are extremely long-lived. There are some in Syria which are known to be more than 400 years old; and not only are they in a flourishing condition, but they bid fair to bear fruit for another century or two. The Syrians have learned much about caring for trees from Europeans. Formerly their olive trees were not expected to produce fruit oftener than once in three years, but with improved methods of culture they now bear abundantly each season. In ancient times the olives were thrashed from the trees with sticks; but now the Syrians pick them by hand, thereby preserving their trees and also improving the quality of the fruit.—Harpers Weekly.

To Do Good Because We Love

To do good to men because we love them, to use every talent we have so as to please the Father from whom we hold it for His service—there is no other way of reaching and curing this deep discontent with human experience which hides itself under an appearance of indifference.—Amiel.

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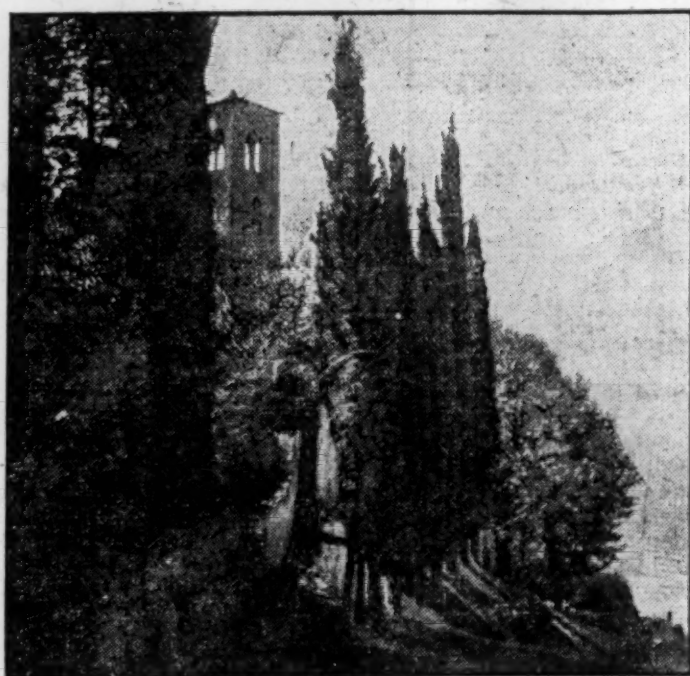
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GARDENS OF NORTHERN ITALY A TANGLE OF BEAUTY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
CORNER OF A SUNLIT GARDEN IN VARENNIA

THAT greatest of all decorative artists, the spring, which is equal to the task of transforming even the smoke-blackened shrubs and grimy trees of a London square into a feast of delicate green and lilac, is nowhere capable of producing more beauty and variety than in the lake district of northern Italy, which during the months of May and June is one feast of glorious color, scent and sound. Everywhere the fresh, tender green of the young vines is unfolding, curling and climbing over the silvery-gray, sun-bleached posts and trellises that cover every available space on the mountain side, and the short turf is dotted with the deep blue trumpet-shaped gentian, so vivid and definite in color that each flower arrests the eye. The lighter blue of the wild periwinkle,

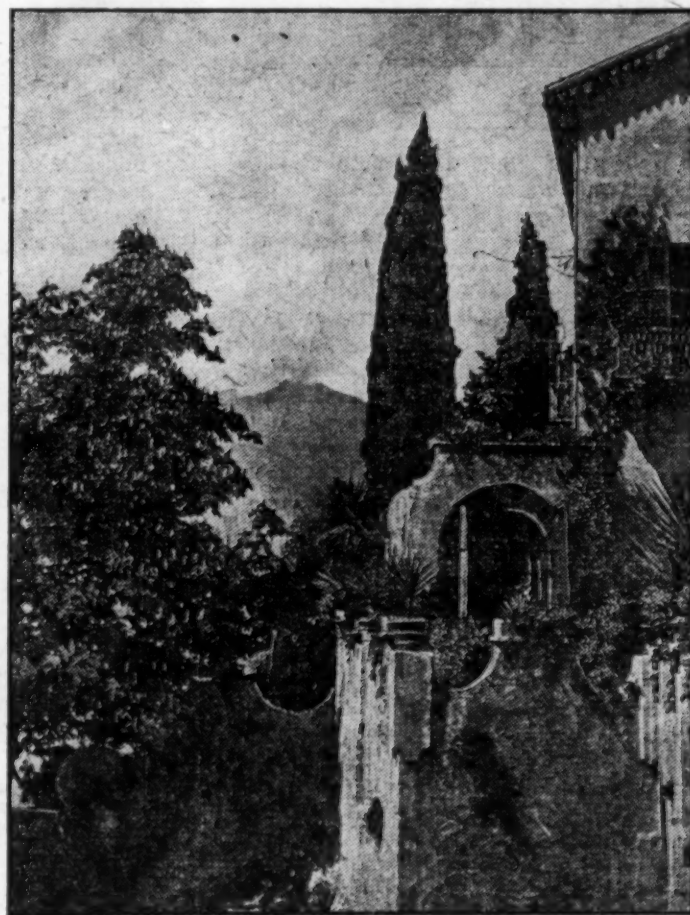
the yellow clover and rich wine-colored columbine blossom in the long grass, while in the woods further up the mountains you may gather armfuls of delicious wild lilies of the valley.

The great beauty of the gardens of this district is the wistaria, which blossoms as abundantly as in Japan, and you will often see some 50 yards of richly carved balustrade on the lake side almost entirely buried in its scented blossom, and tall cypress trees are entirely hidden in clouds of mauve that have climbed to their highest branch, concealing their leaves and flowers. The Italians are the most generous and hospitable land owners in the world, and in most of their lovely gardens you may wander at will

or rest on the mossy turf, listening to an endless concert of nightingales by the splashing waters of some lovely old marble fountains. Here are groves of magnolias, rhododendrons, azaleas, and flowering palms half smothered in white clematis, which covers their rough stems in starry blossom, and swing from one tree to another, connecting them with chains of delicate green and white. These Italian gardens differ in character from the well-kept lawns and borders of England, and beneath the camelia and orange trees the unmown grass is one sweet tangle of forget-me-nots, speedwells, wild pansies, buttercups and daisies. Here and there, standing out against the dark foliage, some old stone vase or graceful statue adds a note of romance to the scene, and in the distance, wherever there is an opening in the trees, the long range of soft blue mountains rise and fall, their snowy peaks melting in delicately traced lines into the fissures of the gray rock.

In the little villages nestling on the sides of the mountains the peasants all look at you in the most friendly way, and children will scramble after you with bare feet and uncomfortable wooden sandals to offer you a spray of wild flowers; one tiny Italian girl some seven years of age, with hair tightly drawn up to the crown of her head, gold earrings and a funny little black cotton dress printed all over with white tiger lilies, offered me such an armful of wistaria and roses that, having parted with my last centime, I shook my head; "Per niente, per niente," she said, and ran off into the mountains, leaving the flowers at my feet.

Italians are too busy to cultivate their own little patch of ground as the country people do in England. There are always the vines to attend to, the olives, the silkworms, and the incessant straw plaiting, besides they have a supreme contempt for all flowers except those that are perfumed, and in order to grow these, every available utensil in the shape of old dishes and cans, broken saucers and nondescript pots are called into requisition, and these stand in picturesque disorder on every



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
VISTA OF A GARDEN IN VARENNIA, NORTHERN ITALY

available ledge of the house, overflowing with carnations, roses, and lilies. You may have an ideal luncheon at some little larder on the lake side; an omelet, a dish of freshly gathered asparagus, small pink mountain strawberries and bowls of cream. As you wander through the long grasses everywhere you are met by an incessant

chorus of trills from the grasshoppers, and though one has been carefully taught that this active little creature produces its sound by the vibration of its hind legs, one cannot help feeling that the air is vibrating with a chorus of praise from tiny throats produced by the joy of sunshine, flowers, blue skies and scented air.

Fashions Appeal Also in South Seas

THAT the feminine interest in dress is not necessarily an educated taste would seem apparent from notes on the subject in a book on the South Seas by Beatrice Grimshaw. She tells how at a certain wedding ceremony the bride proved her riches by wearing 14 silk dresses—not all at once, but changing them successively during the ceremonies, to the bewilderment and admiration of all beholders. The writer says that when she herself wore a new hat imported from home, which was a toque covered with red poppies, she was amused at the extent to which she was looked after on the streets, with the result that soon most of the native women appeared in hats like it, trimmed with the double scarlet hibiscus from the bush.

Public Life a Test

Reviewing a recent biography, a writer in the Nation reminds us that as Seward once said, "The faults of great men drop out of history." The reviewer then goes on, however, to show how certain biographers had thrown light on weak places in the character of a certain well known public man and so one thinks that perhaps the lot of the public character is not so happy after all. Most persons may honestly question themselves, when wrong is spoken of some one standing in the limelight of publicity, whether the same investigation into their own acts and motives would not perhaps find as much to question or condemn.

In the case referred to in the Nation there seems to have been a shifting of opinion from one side to another which brought disapproval on the publicist as a turncoat. But who of us can say that he has from the first adhered steadfastly to the side which his highest sense of things finally calls right?

Liberty as a Purifying Fire

I HOPE the fire of liberty which you mention as spreading itself over Europe will act upon the inextinguishable rights of man as common fire does upon gold: purify without destroying them; so that a lover of liberty may find a country in any part of Christendom.—Franklin.

Senator Root's Carefulness

The matter of doing small things well has never been more emphasized in the makeup of a great diplomat and counselor than the painstaking care with which Senator Root of New York works. No matter that he considers worthy of his attention is slighted in any detail, though seemingly trivial. An idea of the care with which this statesman proceeds was brought out recently in an informal assertion made by the President. He is said to have told some friends that Senator Root has been known to labor as long as two months on a single paragraph.—Leslies.

Avarice is the most opposite of all characters to that of God Almighty, whose alone it is to give and not receive.—W. Shenstone.

ENCHANTMENT OF A CITY LANDSCAPE

Literary Doubles

It is rather curious how often great writers appear in pairs, and are forced by the reading public into the false position of rivals. This is true not only of Thackeray and Dickens, but of Richardson and Fielding, Goethe and Schiller, Tennyson and Browning, Hardy and Meredith, Longfellow and Whittier, Hauptmann and Sudermann, Bjornson and Ibsen, Turgenieff and Tolstoi. There is, however, an advantage to such double stars in our intellectual firmament in the stimulus given to general discussion and analysis of their respective claims.—Century.

And spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,
One truth is clear—whatever is,
is right.—Pope.

NO THRILLS FOUND IN FLYING

WHAT sounds like a fit description of the strangeness of flying, making its strangeness and harshness clearer than its hypothetical delights, appears in Everybody's. The writer says:

I wish there were more to give, something more satisfactory, more like the conventional idea of what flight should be. But there was nothing of the kind. No dipping, no soaring, no throes, no ecstasies. Or if there were any, they were annihilated by the tremendous surge and pound of more immediate sensations—the whirling of the screw, the trepidation of the beast (as he calls the aeroplane), the iron wind in my face. At times only, for the mere flicker of a moment, would there be the hint of a thrill. It was when, hurtling straightly, we fell suddenly into a hole of the air.

And of the landscape I could bring back nothing clear. It was always a whirling blur of a landscape; a landscape painted by an artist using too fluid colors; a landscape photographed out of focus. The trees ran together; they merged with the land. The land sloped into the sky, and the sky into the land. Roads writhed vivid an instant like snakes, and then sank back into the plain. It was the shifting, dissolving, fluid landscape of an uncertain dream.

But always hard and clear, etched in relief, the tremendous dorsal trepidation of the beast, the crunching iron run along the iron ways, the cyclonic wind, and, across the horizon, the screw's livid whirl.

traveler on shipboard, whether he be kind green hills, and that far gleam of water.

Your clean, pure country—I love it. Your gardens and hedges and pink banyans digging up the outraged flower beds—I envy you these joys. Even marble tubs possess for me a poetic charm, and the English man-servant and the Japanese butler summon before me visions of luxurious, beatific inaction! But that which I need, on which my heart leans, is an outlook containing, or seeming to contain, all things; leagues of sky, leagues of peopled city, leagues of far, shining water outlining the whole picture, great splashes of hill-side, green or brown, and color, color everywhere!

So with my view: today it is disguised, tonight it will gleam like a court beauty in jewels and lace; today it is gracious, but subdued; I have seen it passionate in summer, icily magnificent in December snows. And if only the sun would come out now for one brief moment there would be a rainbow arch over my half of heaven, as I have seen it many times, curving like some titanic necklace of gems across the streets, the houses, the bridges, the

Beauty Armed With Virtue

So beauty armed with virtue, bows the soul
With a commanding, but a sweet control,
Making the heart all holiness and love,
And lifting it to worlds that shine above.
—J. G. Percival.

HAPPINESS IN COUNTING GAINS

THERE is a helpful little article in Good Housekeeping magazine for July which tells a mother's sudden waking up to the fact that she was not sufficiently grateful for her blessings. She had been grumbling because Sunday was for her the busiest day of all, with the servants given their liberty, the children to be amused and her husband spending his one day in the home and requiring her variously. She was thinking that she alone of them all had to be all day long at the beck and call of somebody.

Suddenly she looked back at her Sundays at home in her girlhood with leisure to do what she liked, after the morning at church, when she was often lonely in the enforced quiet of the afternoon. She asked herself if she would go back

to those care-free days and knew that she would not. She resolved that it was right that Sunday should be her busiest day; it was her duty and better still her happiness to have it so. Her leisure must be found at some other time of the week. And looking in this way upon her crowded Sunday as a sign of her blessedness as a wife and mother the day became to her the joy it should be and the rest in loving service became sweeter to her than inaction could possibly be. As she says: "I have the companionship of the one person who never bores me and plenty of young life about me."

With most of us in experience to count the gains and leave the losses or disappointments out of thought is to find ourselves rich indeed.

GOD'S WORD

THE growth of the Bible in popularity since its first publication in printed form has recently been emphasized in the celebration of the tercentenary of the King James version. The American Bible Society alone reports the circulation of 90,000,000 copies of the Scriptures during its comparatively short span of existence and this is only a fraction of the total output in America alone. It is safe to say that the Bible is now within reach of every human being who has the desire to know the truth, and it has more readers today than ever before in the history of the world.

In spite of the fact that the Scriptures have been so widely read and diligently searched by students and critics of every shade of thought, it is surprising to note how little their spiritual meaning has been really understood. Paul, writing to his beloved disciple Timothy, speaks of the holy Scriptures as "able to make the wise unto salvation," and again he says, "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in

righteousness." With this end in view it has been the purpose of preachers and commentators to expound the Scriptures according to their several opinions and peculiar points of view. Through her study of the Scriptures Mrs. Eddy discovered the Science of Christian healing and her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" elucidates its Principle.

This teaching makes its appeal to every earnest student of the Bible, no matter what may have been his previous religion or belief. It casts aside all time-honored systems of textual criticism and material exegesis and interprets the Scriptures from a spiritual point of view. It lifts the thought of the reader above the type and symbol of mere historical events and points to the divine idea that is metaphorically portrayed. In reading the Bible in the light of Christian Science one learns to have more and more confidence in the power of the Word. Jesus was so fully persuaded of the immortality of the Hebrew Scriptures that he said, "All things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law

of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me." Regarding his own teachings his convictions were equally strong, for he said "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Adherents of Christianity are learning today how truly Jesus spoke when he uttered these words. Mrs. Eddy, through her writings and teachings, has brought back to our remembrance all the words of the Master and has shown by conclusive evidence that they are equally as demonstrable today.

The healing and regenerating influence of this teaching is daily proving that the Great Physician is still an ever-present help in times of need. Readers of the Bible are finding their conceptions of God and man greatly broadened through the aid of this truth and the general consciousness feels the spiritualizing influence of its uplifting thought. "It is said of Jesus' ministry that the common people heard him gladly and it may be said with equal truth today that this gospel is being received gladly by all who have ears to hear.

The true Christian should gather his spiritual thoughts like manna, day by day, and no store can be laid up in advance to meet the needs of tomorrow. Like daily bread the word of God feeds and strengthens the spiritual or inner man. It is assimilated by living the life which Principle unfolds. A sense of God's all-power and ever-present love is the mental weapon which it held strongly enough in thought will destroy every false claim of sickness and sin.

Christian Science reveals the encouraging fact that the battle is not between mortal man and a powerful devil, as theology once taught, but between omnipotent good and a false sense of evil. God being real and eternal and evil being unreal and temporal, it is easy to see that the conflict resolves itself into a question of truth versus error. This explains Jesus' statement, "The truth shall make you free," and should inspire all thinkers to strive to know the truth. Each individual human consciousness is a miniature battleground on which is being waged a mental civil of life.

As free moral agents mortals may throw the weight of choice in favor of right or wrong belief, and the length of the struggle must be determined by this choice. The fact that God is All-in-all and that man is His likeness must eventually be seen and acknowledged by every human being. Moral courage is needed in order to stand for this Principle today, but in reality there is nothing to fear when the truth is understood. While the senses suggest that it is safer, and easier to take what seems to be the line of least resistance in human affairs, this is by no means always the case. Facing sin, sickness and all forms of evil with a confident assurance that God is All-in-all is the quickest way to scatter any seeming fog-bank of sensuous belief. The written word as found in the Bible and as interpreted in the light of Christian Science is daily becoming clearer and better understood. All those who are hungry and thirsty after righteousness may now come and partake freely of the bread of heaven and the water

Science and Health

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Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, July 1, 1911

Independence and Its Declaration

ON THE 22d of June, 1772, Lord Mansfield handed down his final opinion in the case of the negro slave James Somerset. Somerset, the slave of Charles Stewart, a crown official in Boston, had been taken by his master to London. Habeas corpus proceedings were brought thereafter and Lord Mansfield gave Somerset his freedom and delivered that opinion that is now famous. The legal aspect of the case has been many times examined and so far as the specific questions connected with human bondage are concerned, Somerset's case, like that of Dred Scott, is matter of bygone history. Lord Mansfield, following that mass of precedent in England that marked the gradual abolition of villenage, marked by his decision a stage in opinion. The actual legislation whereby slavery was abolished in British possessions was to come later. But what Mansfield decided on the occasion in question and what distinguishing result it had in accustoming men's minds to liberty, was but a consequence and natural result of that great battle for freedom of private judgment that had been fought by John Wyclif in the fourteenth century. He had striven against the villenage that then obtained in England and had said boldly that "it was contrary to the principles of the Christian religion, that any one should be a slave." The slavery or serfdom or villenage that existed in Wyclif's time is physically an impossibility in most parts of the civilized world and has disappeared, together with the more melodramatic and material forms of servitude. So far as these forms of servitude go, the pendulum has swung so far from them that at times one feels that there is in the air a reverberation of Rousseau's plan that every one should be free whether he wished or not. But when shackles were struck and servitude of the body was abolished, man's entire freedom was not thereby established.

Man must be allowed to think and to express his thought as he believes to be right. Otherwise, he will have his thinking done for him by deputy, a process that the great convulsions in the world's history have successively shown to be a sinister imposition. Until men have secured constitutionally the right of opinion, they can never, save in a restricted and very limited sense, speak of their enjoyment of liberty. The only way in which men can secure the rights that had their beginnings in England in the fourteenth century, the only way that they can let the light and fresh air in upon wrong and injustice, is by seeing to it that there shall be no more slavery of thought than there is of body. If they give up their right of judgment, they surrender their right of action, and this surrendered, judgment becomes valueless.

In the last analysis, though Somerset's case in express terms but decided that in England no human being could be property, it decided much more; it decided that none had any right to impose his opinion as to another's liberty in opposition to that other's opinion that he ought not to be a chattel. This was an opinion upon a great, a fundamental matter and in essentials is what Wyclif and those that came after him taught. There is no point in a declaration of independence unless men are willing to keep their independence. The case to which we have referred, like any other outstanding episode in history, is not in itself an event but it marks an event. It shows that an advance has been made in thought and marks the degree of that advance toward an enlightenment that must safeguard true liberty.

AN UNLIMITED arbitration treaty with Great Britain, it is said, can be concluded in a few hours. But the public will be satisfied to allow a few more days, considering what the treaty means to the world.

The Business Situation

WHILE there has been recently a distinct industrial and commercial improvement, business conditions of this country could be considerably more active than they are at present and still not test the productive capacity of the industries. In other words manufacturing institutions are operating from fifty to seventy per cent of their possibilities. Export demand is greater proportionately than domestic requirements for our products. For the reason that business conditions of Europe are relatively better than they are in America. One thing and another have been pointed to as the cause of the present dull business. These in turn have been dwelt upon at great length as the disturbing influences, but it is quite apparent that entirely too much emphasis has been placed upon all as business factors. The country is still in the process of liquidation and readjustment. During this period it is natural that men should move cautiously and conservatively. The declining tendency which has been noted for many months may continue until the cost of living has reached a normal level and people once more are content to live within their means. It is not a happy state of affairs but an inevitable one. There is nothing of an alarming character in the situation and one must be content to wait for the turn in the lane. It may come sooner than expected. In fact, some lines of industry are now showing a decided improvement over the last few weeks. The railroads are making more inquiries for materials and the steel mills are busier than they have been for some time. Railroad earnings are showing no improvement, but with the certainty of large crops it follows that traffic will increase later. The expectation is that general business will continue quiet this summer and improve considerably in the fall.

Of much importance to the commercial world was the decision of the United States circuit court sustaining the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad merger. Its significance as viewed by business interests lies in the fact that the courts will protect vested rights even against as powerful an antagonist as the government. Lack of confidence in the business world has been attributed in part to the attitude of the federal authorities toward corporations and to the numerous investigations and suits that have been instituted. Now that it has been found that the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger has not been in violation of the law, it is thought that greater confidence will be established throughout the country. When traffic arrangements may be made between roads or where combinations of railway companies may be made without a violation of the law it

means a great saving in the cost of railway construction. One difficulty the railways of the country have had to contend with has been in obtaining enough business to make the operation of newly constructed lines sufficiently profitable to meet expenses. There have been also old lines that have suffered seriously from competition by newer and more active companies. Traffic volume has not grown in the same ratio as new construction. When the country catches up with the recent growth of the railways the operation of all systems will be more profitable. Meanwhile traffic agreements and consolidation of companies may be expected to a larger extent since the rendering of the merger decision.

IF ANY locality feels itself of more national importance at present than Beverly, it had better put in its claim while the summer season is on.

Reward the Navy's Inventors

STANDARDS of ethics vary in different callings as to the right of a discoverer to pecuniary reward for his insight or logical inference from data newly disclosed. On the theory that a mechanic or manufacturer is entitled to monopoly rights as an inventor, modern states have built up a body of formal law and judicial decision formidable in its proportions; and individuals and corporations in some cases have gained huge fortunes. On the principle that there are some kinds of knowledge wherefrom monopoly and profit are not permissible, certain callings have built up codes forcing fullest publicity and free use of all discoveries.

The question becomes difficult in the case of employees of either corporations or governments, where the compensation given is supposed to be adequate to pay for the entire thought and activity of the subordinate. When the claim is made on the part of the employer that he has a right to the discoveries of the employee, or when a government insists that all of the profit from its servants' talent in perfection of mechanism shall go to the nation or to the public, they run counter to a feeling that in the average man is deep seated. He covets something other than fame. He wishes a share at least of such pecuniary reward as follows his insight or ingenuity.

This fact has at last been recognized by the United States naval officials. Hereafter seamen and officers operating the intricate mechanism of a modern fighting craft will be allowed to submit to an expert board all devices for improving ordnance used and all inventions applicable to the working of a vessel, knowing that if any are found suitable for use and superior in design or efficiency they will be accepted on the basis of a royalty for the proponent. This pecuniary incentive will doubtless move many thoughtful men to action. The higher code may still have its adherents among Annapolis graduates or others who, like Major Squier, the expert in transmission of information by telegraph, telephone and wireless, are pleased to give all and take nothing more than their official rank demands in way of salary; but a share for the inventor in the benefits of any device that facilitates or economizes seems to be no more than fair and right, whatever his position.

THE unpretentious mule may know that its usefulness is appreciated in Tennessee where Memphis is about to expend \$100,000 for its accommodation in a new market. We can see no kick coming to Memphis on this score.

IT is impossible to review, however superficially, the proceedings of the imperial conference in London without being struck by the extraordinary change which, in the course of a few years, has overtaken the imperial idea. This change is so astonishing that, to people looking for progress along certain stereotyped lines, the proceedings of the conference have appeared, almost calamitous. To those, on the other hand, who have begun to grasp the tendencies of the new imperialism these proceedings are instinct with promise for the future. Almost a century and a half ago Great Britain lost her American colonies, owing to an attempt to mold the growing empire in a cast iron homogeneity. The one imperial statesman of the day raised his voice in unheeded warning. The lesson, however, was not wasted. Little by little, there grew up that new and greater empire, the various units of which, as they have matured, have acquired, without question, the utmost freedom of self-government.

To those who still look for imperial federation on lines that were once normal and desirable the decisions of the conference of the coronation year of King George seem full of foreboding. One after another such schemes as Sir Joseph Ward's imperial council, or Mr. Harcourt's imperial standing committee, have been discussed and set aside. Even the basis for the negotiations of commercial treaties is to be readjusted. All this, measured by the ideas of the last decade, might be deemed disastrous. Yet we have the foremost imperialists in the mother country not merely accepting the new conditions without distrust, but forecasting the future of the empire in such noble words as those of Mr. Balfour, in addressing the prime ministers of the overseas dominions, "I cannot help thinking that upon so solid a basis, we shall build up something which the world has never yet seen, which political dreamers in the past have never yet dreamed of, a coalition of free and self-governing communities, who feel that they are never more themselves, never more masters of their own fates, than when they recognize that they are parts of a greater whole, from which they can draw inspiration and strength, and to which they can give inspiration and strength."

If Mr. Balfour, who has governed the empire from Downing street, could speak like this, Lord Curzon, almost the latest of that great line of pro-consuls which began with Clive and Hastings, was no less sanguine. The fact is that these two statesmen possess in abundance the invaluable gift of imagination. If George Grenville had possessed the imagination of Pitt, the tea-ships would never have sailed for Boston. Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon are, of course, among the most determined opponents of the present administration at Westminster, but they have inherited the imagination of the "Great Commoner." They see that great countries cannot be controlled by anything but their own vision of the destiny which is before them. And they see in the frank recognition of this not a loosening of the imperial bond, but the forging of a bond against which the sword of dissatisfaction and distrust will be turned in vain, because the empire will be knit by a spirit of true imperialism, "great for defense, great for civilization, threatening no one and fearing no man."

The Great Idea in Imperialism

AMONG the various plans for increasing business between the United States and Latin America, few offer a more interesting speculation than the proposal that an exposition ship shall be fitted out some time during the coming year. The purpose of the vessel will be to accommodate exhibits representative of manufacturing interests in the northern republic, and to afford Central and South Americans residing along the Atlantic coast an opportunity to inspect the wares and to place their orders. Where Latin-American importers can have the chance to buy their merchandise from samples shown on such an exhibition ship it might naturally follow that a considerable increase in trade would result. American manufacturers have not been too conspicuous in their use of salesmen in the southern continent. A large steamer permitting plenty of space for show purposes might offer a decided advantage over a sample case both for the traveling salesman and the purchaser.

There has been a large increase in tourist business with Latin America since the first excursion to the West Indies and the Spanish main not many years ago. A business excursion, however, will be something new to Latin America. It may be expected that, when a steamer such as is contemplated touches at one or another port, merchants will be quick to take advantage of opportunities to see the latest in American manufacture. Even if sales are not consummated, acquaintance with various lines can be cultivated and business may be expected to follow in consequence of such personal inspection.

Some of the American consuls in the Central and South American states are enthusiastically supporting the plan for an exposition ship. The project seems worthy of vigorous and general support.

THE plan of entertaining many children from the playgrounds on sultry summer days exemplifies one of the fine arts which the Boston Art Museum does well to perpetuate.

ABSOLUTE accuracy as to time and distance in the measurement of Harry N. Atwood's aerial performance of Friday morning is not possible, for reasons that become obvious with the telling of the story of his flight. Approximations are sufficient. At Squantum, about 7 a. m., he decided that all the conditions were favorable to a spin. In his Burgess-Wright biplane, with his mechanic, Edward Fleet, he was sighted above New London at 9:03 o'clock. The distance from Squantum to New London is about 105 miles by rail; the distance traveled by the biplane and its occupants exceeds this considerably; but counting from start to finish, as nearly as it is possible to do so in the absence of time-keepers and stop-watches, it is indisputable that the continuous trip of over 100 miles was made in a little less than two hours. There may be controversy as to what records were broken by this flight. There can be no controversy over the assertion that, taken in all its phases, it was one of the most successful demonstrations ever made in the realm of aviation.

It has more than technical, more than professional, interest and value for the average man, inasmuch as it was entered upon without fuss or feathers, on the spur of the moment and in a thoroughly practical and businesslike way. It was as if the aviator had said on going out of doors and noticing his biplane hitched to the fence, "This is a fine morning for a spin; I guess I'll run down to New London. It will be a trip of over a hundred miles, but we can make it inside of two hours," and had put his words into acts.

Now, the experts may say what they please, but this is the kind of talk and the kind of thing that is going to popularize the aeroplane. Another can, and probably will, do what Harry N. Atwood has done. Hundreds can, and may, do it. Let it once be established thoroughly, as it is now partially, that any man of average means, average courage and average skill can have a biplane hitched to his back fence, ready for use on call, and the air may hardly hold the flyers to and from the suburbs, to and from surrounding cities, to and from everywhere on the face of the earth. Judged by the way it looks now, the future will see people owning aeroplanes and using them a good deal as they formerly used buggies, as they latterly used bicycles, and as tens of thousands of them are now using automobiles. At the present rate of progress in aviation, the aeroplane will cease to be both a novelty and a luxury in a very short time and become an actual business convenience if not necessity.

THERE is a new town in Texas called Gratis, but even here visitors should not try to take advantage of a name.

JOINT purchase by the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Canadian Pacific railroads of the Quebec Central road seems to assure permanent rights of entrance to and exit from Quebec for the Boston & Maine and Maine Central lines. It creates no new traffic rights or ways of routing, for both roads for some years have been sending trains between Sherbrooke and Quebec and Megantic and Quebec. What has been accomplished by this purchase is virtual extension of the New Haven system into a region of Canada where considerable traffic originates, a region that has a terminal on the St. Lawrence river much nearer the Atlantic than Montreal.

Given reciprocity of trade between the Dominion and the United States and the business of transportation for lines tapping the two countries seems foreordained to grow swiftly. Boston has every reason to feel content with the outlook for the future, as her position as a railway terminal is strengthened by action enlarging the scope of the system centering within the city. A corresponding duty devolves upon the community of providing docks and harbor equipment adequate to handle the new trade that is being turned this way.

It is getting to be no uncommon thing now to read: "He began political life as a page in the Senate, but by close attention to his duties, and, refusing to play marbles with House pages in the corridors, he soon rose to the occupancy of a seat in the upper chamber."

SINCE parcel delivery by aeroplane seems to be the fashion, the chimney may come in handy for the direct drop when it is not otherwise employed.

Sending a Ship to Fetch Trade

Hundred- Mile Flights Before Breakfast

Linking Up Canadian Routes